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SKETCH

OF THE

PRESENT STATE OF THE ISLAND

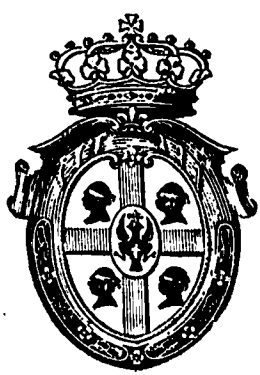
OF

SARDINIA.

BY

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, R.N., K.S.F.,
F.R.S., F.S.A.,
AND MEMBER OF THE ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ROBERT SAUNDERS DUNDAS,

VISCOUNT MELVILLE, BARON DUNIRA, K.T.,

&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

The kind condescension with which your Lordship was pleased to approve of my endeavour to describe the classical Island of Sicily, encourages me to solicit the additional honour of submitting the accompanying sketch of a widely different, though adjacent country, to the same obliging notice,—as a feeble tribute of gratitude and respect, for the continued patronage with which I have been favoured by your Lordship.

The nature of the public duties with which I was charged, afforded me more than usual means of making myself acquainted with the various topics which I have undertaken to describe: and repeated visits, having worn off the enthusiasm of novelty, enable me to lay before your Lordship, a faithful statement of a people hitherto

but little understood, though ranking amongst the earliest of the European Family. Elegance of style, of which the subject is worthy, might have given embellishment to the page; but your Lordship, I am sensible, will estimate industry in observation, and fidelity in description, as of much higher value, and will prefer an honest attempt to be useful, to any series of polished periods.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's much obliged,

and very humble servant,

WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH.

18, *James-street, Buckingham-gate;*
May 21*st*, 1827.

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INTRODUCTION.

At a time when our libraries abound with such a number of Voyages, Travels, and Geographical works, it would seem reasonable that I should offer some explanation for adding a volume, upon the the subject of Sardinia.

Classical scholars will readily call to their recollection the notices of this Island, which have descended to us from the Ancients; but as these are very brief, and only of a general nature, there appeared to be an urgent call for increasing this particular stock of knowledge,—and more especially as there existed no tolerable description of this neglected region.

In two visits which I made to Sardinia in the late war, I was convinced that few places, by resisting the assimilating polish of civilization, had retained such a large portion of primitive character.

And, having had the honour of being employed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the years 1823 and 1824, on a maritime survey of its coasts, I determined to add to my former notes, by making myself as well acquainted with its general condition and resources, as time, and my professional duties would allow,—in order to supply, in some measure, that deficiency which to me was so apparent.

On searching into the annals of Sardinia, I did not observe a single treatise, in the English language, that dwelt exclusively on its story; and, what is very remarkable, even the laborious authors of the Universal History have omitted it. Influenced by these circumstances, I drew up a compendium of the principal events which have biassed its political destinies, as a necessary prelude: and my intention being rather to connect a series of scattered facts, than to aim at the style or importance of regular history, I have not thought it necessary to cite my authorities,—but I have mostly adhered to those writers who, from inferential testimony, appeared to merit the fairest confidence.

I had proceeded thus far in my undertaking, when I made the desirable acquaintance of the Chevalier la Marmora, who for several years had been actively occupied on a similar object with myself. In the most liberal manner he submitted his papers to my inspection; and I was soon satisfied that, had my inquiries been directed merely to the natural history of the island, there would have been no occasion for me to continue them. This gentleman's first volume was published at Paris, in the spring of 1826; and by its clearness and erudition, offers a gratifying proof of the information which we may expect in his future labours.

By a singular coincidence, two other works on this hitherto neglected subject made their appearance nearly at the same time with La Marmora's. One of them, by M. Mannu, is, I am told, a detailed history of the island; but not having been able, as yet, to procure a copy, I cannot speak as to its value. The second account is by a Monsieur Mimaut, who resided at Cagliari, for a few months, in the capacity of consul for France; and, as I am credibly informed, confined his insular travels

to a visit to Quartu, a distance of only four miles from the capital. On examining his two heavy tomes, I found them to consist of compilations from preceding authors, interpolated with errors of the grossest absurdity; and were not "odi omnes in scribendo acerbitates" a maxim which is always deserving of the attention of authors, when speaking of each other, I would enter more fully into their demerits. Most of Mimaut's views of Sardinian affairs are drawn, it would seem, from Azuni, a lawyer now resident at Cagliari, and who has published several very fallacious works. Padre G. Napoli, in his "Note illustrate," diffusely confutes this writer, and not only accuses him of having "published more falsehoods and exaggerations than lines," but also, though a native of Sardinia by birth, of "having written without the least research, and without ever having seen any thing of the kingdom, except the short space of nine miles, between Sassari and Porto Torres."

Such being the imperfect state of our information on Sardinia, I trust it will be found that I have not obtruded myself unnecessarily on the Public. If the country had been previously described with

fidelity and comprehension, my remarks would have occupied a smaller compass; but as this island must be considered to be very little known, I have run the hazard of being thought diffusive, rather than too concise in my narrative. To those who are curious in looking into old customs and superstitions, it will be apparent how numerous those are still in Sardinia, which once prevailed similarly in England,—and indeed must prevail in all countries where the Roman Catholic religion is predominant. I have endeavoured to expose all the infamy of that horrible state of society, which considers assassination allowable: nor am I without hope, that when the sentiments of foreigners are truly known, the Sards may be induced to abandon such barbarous ferocity for more social principles.

For whatever I have stated, I have had the authority either of living witnesses in whose integrity I could confide, or the advantage of my own personal observation; and as I have been thus scrupulously rigid in the search of truth, I may with propriety, though with all due humility, now entreat the reliance and candour of my reader.

In conclusion, it may not be unnecessary to state that my Nautical Survey of Sardinia has just been published, on four sheets, at the Hydrographical office of the Admiralty. As no pains have been spared in the construction, it is hoped that these charts will be found equal to every purpose of Navigation: they are arranged as follows:—

1. A general chart of the Island.
2. The South coast of Sardinia.
3. The Intermediate islands.
4. The gulf of Asinara.

PRESENT STATE

OF

SARDINIA.

Chapter I.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF SARDINIA.

Sardinia is, in importance, the next island in the Mediterranean to Sicily; but, although they have been coupled together as granaries of ancient Rome, the brilliant æra of the latter forms a remarkable contrast to the obscurity in which the history of the former is involved. Whilst the one boasts a series of bright annals, in which the utmost exertions of human intellect are emblazoned, the other exhibits only scanty notices of names, facts, and dates, broken by many a melancholy blank: the one, in its superb relics of antiquity, its temples, sculptures, and medals, still claims universal admiration; while the other scarcely retains a vestige, architectural, numismatic, or historic, to attest either opulence or power. But, although decidedly inferior to her proud sister, Sardinia is not destitute of numerous and various objects of attraction, and her records bear decided testimony to that love of freedom which has always animated her natives. It is, therefore, difficult to assign a reason why an European

island so admirably situated, possessing a fine climate and great fertility, should have remained through all ages so little known.

The early accounts, which are rather of a relative than a positive nature, make Phorcus, a supposed descendant of Noah, with a party of Etruscans, the earliest settlers, about 1700 years B.C. But most authors agree in ascribing the first colonization to the Lybians under Sardis, son of the Theban Hercules, who, about the year 1200 B.C. was recognised as king, and gave his name to the island, which, from its fancied resemblance to the human foot, had been theretofore called Sandaliotis, and Ichnusa. Mention is subsequently made of Aristæus, father of the unlucky Actæon, and a sort of itinerant benefactor of nations, who civilized the natives, and taught them planting, tillage, the rearing of bees, and the art of making cheese. He is named as the founder of Caralis; and having left two sons in this island, Carmus and Calæcarpus, passed over into Sicily, where he became adored as the tutelary deity of olive-grounds. About the same period, Norax, the grandson of Geryon, arrived with an Iberian force, and built Nora. These settlers were followed by Iolaus, the nephew of Hercules, who, at the express command of an oracle, established a colony in Sardinia with the Thespiadæ and other Greeks. This chief is supposed to have founded Olbia, and to have erected various gymnasia and temples. From him also the people through many ages were called Iolæians, it having been predicted, that, if they

retained his name, they would secure their freedom for ever. Their terming the best grounds Iolæian fields, may be ascribed to this cause, as also the alteration of the name of Caralis, which appears from the celebrated inscription found at Stampace:

DIVO HEROVLI POZT CATECLISMV
RESTAVRATORI CONSERVATORI
REPARATORI CIVITAS IOLÆ
D. D. D.

During the reign of Iolaus, a party of Trojan fugitives were driven on the eastern coast of the island by a storm, and being well received by the Hellenic colonists, settled themselves along the shores of the Campidano, where they became one people with these countrymen of their late implacable enemies, and in the culture of a fertile soil were recompensed for the loss of Ilium and the fields of the Troas. From this period history makes little mention of Sardinia for several centuries, except stating that the Heraclidæ remained in command until the arrival of the Carthaginians; and that parties of Phœnicians, Lydians, Thracians, Rhodians, Cypriots, and various other people settled here; some for commercial objects, and others to seek refuge from the civil wars which desolated their own shores. The fact of so many Greeks resorting thither, proves the island to have been well known to them, and certainly takes off the improbability that has been alleged to the relation of Herodotus concerning the engagements entered into between Darius, the son of Hystaspes, and Histæus of Miletus, wherein

the latter exclaimed, " I swear by the deities of Heaven, that I will not change the garb in which I shall set foot in Ionia, without rendering the great island of Sardinia tributary to your power!"

It is to these obscure ages that I am inclined to refer the very singular remains strewed over Sardinia, to the amount of several hundred, and called Nuraggis, a name probably derived from Norax, the Iberian, or from νεοραὰχις, a new rock. They are strong buildings, in the form of a truncated cone, composed of masses of stone, from two to five or six feet square, arranged in layers, without cement, but not so skilfully built as the Cyclopean structures which I have observed in Greece. The materials are lava, freestone, porphyry, or such other substances as the respective sites afford; and they generally crown the summits of hills commanding plains, where they are seen in every state, some nearly complete, others a mere heap of rubbish. This sketch shews the most usual appearance of them.



The entrance is generally very low, and though mostly on the eastern side, no regard seems to have been paid to the compass. On entering, the structure is found to extend below the surface of the surrounding earth; the interior space is almost invariably divided into two floors, each consisting of a vaulted room, to which access is gained from a ramp between two concentric walls, and leading nearly to the summit, where a flight of steps completes the ascent:—



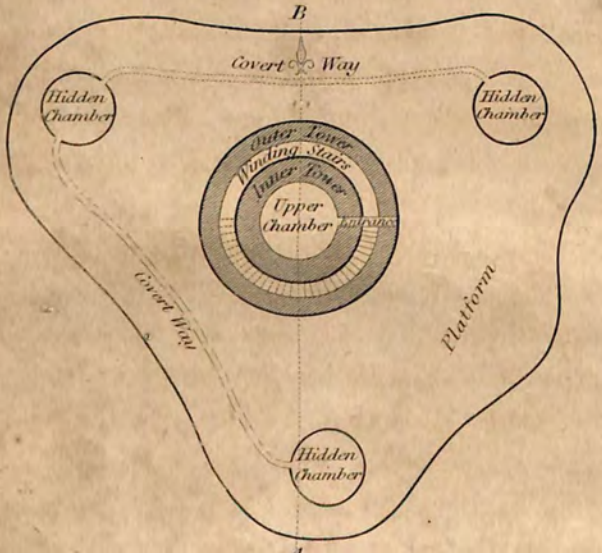
thus essentially differing from a curious monument of a like character which I examined near Allaior in Minorca, where the ramp is exterior. They are unlike the Pictish towers of Scotland also, though the outward appearances are somewhat similar, for in these the concentric walls have a considerable interval at the base, but unite at the top, and the whole interior space is open to the sky. The Nuraggis are of two distinct kinds; those which are the most common have no marks of the chisel, and are

constructed of massive blocks, with irregular faces, and smaller stones in the interstices: the materials of the others exhibit exteriors formed by tools, though the stones are not exactly square; but they are placed with stricter regard to keeping the layers horizontal, and gradually diminish in size towards the summit. Fine specimens of this early architecture are to be seen at Isili, Gennori, Campo d'Ozieri, Baulada, and in many other places; but one possessing the most imposing appearance stands between Samugheu and Fordongianus, in the district of Busachi, which, from being nearly sixty feet high, is called "Su Nuraggi longu." I examined a very remarkable one on the plain of Giavesu, near Bonorva, in company with Captain Catella of the Piedmontese Engineers, who caused a plan and section to be made of it, which I have here given as being more explanatory than the mere view I took of it myself. The edifice consists principally of a large nuraggi on a solid substructure, below which is a smaller one at each angle, connected with the first by a covered gallery; the whole constructed of very durable lava. There have been various conjectures respecting the probable object of these buildings;—the darkness of their interior, and the fragments of terracotta found in them, would indicate their having been monuments for the dead—a belief so general in the Sulcis, that they are there called "Domu de Orcu," or house of death: yet the pottery being evidently Roman, and in some instances accompanied by coins of the Lower Empire, indicates only that such was the use made of

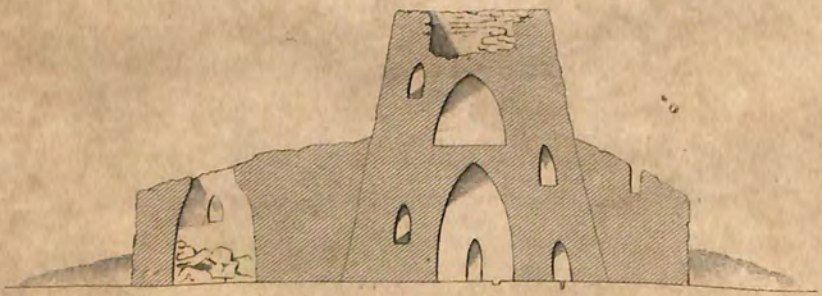
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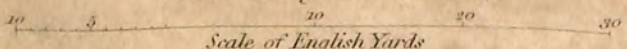
Elevation



PLAN OF A NURAGGI IN THE CAMPO GIAVESU.



Section through the line A.B.



Scale of English Yards

A. & C. Walker Sculp.t

Published by J. Murray, Albemarle St. London, April 1827

them at a late period. From their laborious construction, their number, and their general situation on "curcureddus," or eminences more or less distant from each other, I cannot but suppose they were designed to answer the double purpose of mausoleæa for the eminent dead, and asyla for the living, especially as many of them are flanked by smaller nuraggis, having a subterranean communication. But the mystery in which they are involved will probably remain impenetrable, since none of them exhibit the least trace of either literal or symbolical characters.

Notwithstanding the paucity of historic details, it may be concluded that so commercial a neighbour as Carthage had long been in communication with this island, and that the Lybian invasion, which drove the Trojans up to the mountains, was one of the early exploits of that enterprising state. We then learn with more certainty that about 530 years B.C. the Punic forces under Machæus, after a victorious campaign in Sicily, attempted the conquest of Sardinia. The Sards, united with a band of Corsicans, totally defeated them, and forced them to reimbark with confusion and loss; for which, on their return home, they were disgraced and banished by their countrymen. This ungrateful act so enraged Machæus, whose warlike career had only received this single check, that, finding remonstrance vain, he set the authorities at defiance, invested the city, finally took it, and insisting on the death of ten of the senators, who were the authors of the late odious decrees, replaced the republic on its

former footing. This appears to have restrained the ardour of the Punic leaders, for Sardinia was left in repose during the able administration of Mago; though his two sons, Asdrubal and Hamilcar, were despatched thither with an expedition, of the success of which we are unacquainted, except that after several engagements Asdrubal was mortally wounded. The Sards exulted as much on this occasion as if an army had been destroyed, while the Carthaginian lamentations abundantly proved the greatness of their loss.

The dates and circumstances of the successive Punic attempts to subjugate Sardinia are alike obscure: it is certain, however, that every horror of sword and fire were inflicted in order to reduce it; that several unsubdued tribes leaving the plains, sought refuge in the fastnesses of the mountains, and that the entire conquest of the island, though disputed for upwards of two centuries and a half, was never achieved. Between the 97th and 100th Olympiad, a severe plague, of which a principal feature was furious madness, desolated Carthage, and sorely enfeebled the republic. Of this calamity the Sards of the Sulcis and other Punic provinces took advantage, by attempting to shake off their galling yoke;—but the effort proved ineffectual, for, after some effusion of blood, they were again reduced to obedience, and remained in tranquil subjection until agitated by the grand contests between the rival states of Rome and Carthage.

In the year 259 B.C., Cornelius Scipio returning from the siege of Alleria in Corsica, attacked and defeated the

Carthaginian fleet at Olbia, where he honoured his fallen enemy, Hanno, with a magnificent funeral. In the following year another naval victory was gained over Hannibal the elder, at Calaris; the destruction of ships and men on this occasion, together with the loss of several towns, so enraged the Africans, that they seized the hapless admiral and crucified him. The Roman writers assert, that the whole island was now overrun by their victorious legions, but do not account for its reverting again to its former masters.

Scarcely was the first Punic war concluded, when the Romans, having gained Sicily, resolved to obtain Sardinia also; and a pretext was shortly found: for about the year 238 B.C. the numerous mercenaries that garrisoned the island, taking part in the revolt of Spendius at Carthage, killed Bostar, their general, and most of his adherents. Hanno was thereupon sent to bring them to obedience; but his troops joining the rebels, he became a prisoner, and was immediately nailed to a cross. They afterwards slew all the Carthaginians, with the same revolting barbarity which their fellow-mercenaries were practising in Africa; and having seized the principal holds, forcibly possessed themselves of the island. The Sards, however, unable to brook their tyranny, flew to arms, and defeating the unprincipled crew, expelled them to Italy; where, notwithstanding the professions of friendship which the Romans had lately given to the Carthaginians, the fugitives were countenanced and protected, and their prayers for assistance granted, under the fri-

volous excuse that there was no Punic force on the island at the time. The Carthaginians meanwhile, anxious to regain Sardinia, made the necessary preparations, on which the Romans pretended to be under apprehensions that the object was to subvert their republic; and well-knowing the extenuated condition of their rivals, who were but just released from the dreadful mercenary war, seized this occasion to take up arms against them. Unable to contend, the senate of Carthage yielded to the necessity of the times, and not only gave up Sardinia, but also consented to pay twelve hundred talents, the estimated expense of the armament of Sempronius, rather than be involved in a conflict which they were too weak to maintain. This iniquitous perfidy, however, increasing the implacable aversion which the magnanimous Hamilcar already entertained towards the Romans, tended to give rise to the second Punic war.

The islanders having experienced the advantages of freedom, struggled for some time against T. M. Torquatus and M. P. Matho, but were at length subdued, and incorporated with Corsica into a Roman province, governed by a prætor. In the third year of the second Punic war, the unconscionable exactions of their new masters, both in money and corn, induced the Sards to apply to the Carthaginians for relief, representing at the same time the weakness of the Roman forces, and that Q. M. Scævola, the new prætor, who had but just superseded A. C. Mamula, would be exposed to every disadvantage from his local inexperience. Mamula

having, in the meanwhile, gone to Rome, laid before the senate the true state of the island, and the inefficiency of the garrisons. Scævola, he also said, had fallen dangerously ill, from the heaviness of the water and the badness of the air, and even if he recovered would be some time before he could resume the command of an active army. On this representation, Q. M. Flaccus was despatched to Sardinia, with a reinforcement of 5000 infantry and 400 cavalry, together with T. M. Torquatus, (who had been honoured with a triumph for his late services in the island,) to act for Scævola during his indisposition.

Torquatus continued the precautionary measures already adopted, and armed all the vessels in the port of Caralis. He then proceeded with an army of 2,200 foot and 1,200 horse towards Cornus, near the present St. Lussurgiu, where the insurgents, headed by Arsicorus, a rich and powerful nobleman, were awaiting the arrival of promised succour from Carthage*. This chief having gone into the district of the Pellidi Sardi, to inflame the revolt and raise supplies, had left his son Hiostus in command; and the youth, ambitious of defeating the enemy before the arrival of the allies, rashly risked a battle, in which he was overthrown with a heavy loss of men. This affair would have proved decisive, but for

* From the ruins of Cyclopian wall, and other vestiges that exist at and near Padria, some antiquaries are inclined to place Cornus in the Planargia, but the historic details are too vague for any thing beyond conjecture.

the timely arrival of the Punic forces under Asdrubal the Bald, which uniting with those of Arsicorus, after several skirmishes, scoured the country, and at length approached Calaris. Here Torquatus determined to bring the affair to an issue: a general action ensued, in which, after a severe contest, the allies were totally defeated, with a loss of 1200 killed and 3700 taken prisoners; Asdrubal, Hanno, and Mago were amongst the captives, and the trophies were decorated with twenty-seven standards. Hiostus was killed at the head of his men, which, with the loss of army and friends, so affected the unhappy father, that he destroyed himself the same evening. The shattered remains of the confederates fled to Cornus, but upon the first summons from the conqueror, surrendered at discretion. The fall of this important fortress compelled the other insurgents to implore for terms, which Torquatus granted, on their giving hostages for their future fidelity, and paying a heavy imposition of money and provisions, proportioned to the enmity that had been manifested, and also to the funds of the conquered. This done, the conqueror re-embarked for Rome, where he related his successes to the senate, and gave the money he had levied to the quæstors, the provisions to the ædiles, and the prisoners to his colleague.

Sardinia adhered to the Roman interests during the continuance of the Punic struggles; and after the fall of Carthage, thought no more of independence, the adage "post Carthaginem vinci neminem puduit" suf-

ficiently defending her honour. A harassing internal warfare, however, arose between the people of the plains and those of the mountains; for, in the district called Barbargia, there lived the Iliensi, the fierce, untractable descendants of the Trojans, and the Balari, the relics of an Iberian race, who, despising the arts of peace, and secure in their inaccessible retreats, were wont to ravage the adjacent provinces with impunity. Succeeding in engaging other tribes to join their party, and many more being driven to their standard by the exactions of the prætors, a very extensive revolt broke out. After repeated ineffectual attempts to reduce the disaffected, it was at length determined, about the year 178 B.C., to make Sardinia a consular province, and to increase the Roman force by two legions, besides a body of 12,000 "Sociorum Latini nominis," or confederated militia. With these powerful means, T. S. Gracchus soon subjugated the rebels, including the Iliensi, and took such a multitude of prisoners, that, after his public triumph at Rome, the number of slaves in the market was so great as to give rise to the proverb, "Sardi venales," from the sale of them appearing to be endless; at least such is the explanation given by native writers to that ambiguous phrase*. To commemorate the complete

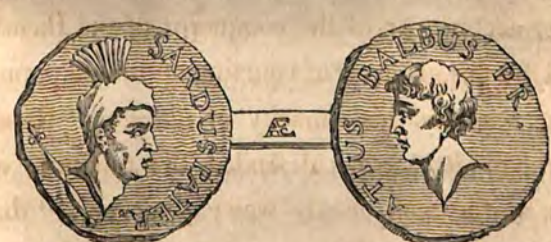
* Many of the imputations cast on Sardinia may have been intended for Sardis, the capital of Lydia, or for Sardica in Illyria; but Cicero, in speaking of Phameas and Tigellius, expressly quotes "Habes Sardos venales, alium aliò nequiorem," as an old proverb applicable to their country.

success of this expedition, the conqueror suspended a votive tablet in the temple of Matuta, on which was delineated a plan of the island, marking the site of each of his victories, and recording that "Under the command and auspices of T. Sempronius Gracchus, an army of the Roman people subdued Sardinia, in which province 80,000 enemies were either killed or taken prisoners. The consul, after this success, and freeing the allies from being tributary to the enemy, brought back his army safe and entire, and enriched with booty. A second time he entered Rome in triumph; as a memorial of which, he caused this inscription to be hung up in honour of Jupiter."

Shortly after this severe punishment, predatory bands of Barbaricini, or mountaineers of the part still called Barbargia, harassed the agricultural people of the plains; and becoming more audacious from success, occasioned another expedition, which was remarkable, from the employment of blood-hounds. About this time the gallant Caius Gracchus, son of the conqueror of the Iliensi, was accused by his enemies of courting an undue popularity with the Sards in his capacity of quæstor. Repairing forthwith to Rome, he defended the rectitude of his conduct in the most manly way; observing, "that he had neither levied gifts, nor torn women from their husbands; and that, instead of bringing away vases full of money after drinking the wine, as many other Romans had done, he went to Sardinia with a full purse, and returned with an empty one." This harangue so com-

pletely vindicated his integrity, that the people immediately elected him their tribune; and so vast a concourse attended from every part of the country to vote on the occasion, that Rome could not contain them.

The island now underwent the usual fate of Roman provinces; and sharing in the calamities attendant on the discords of Marius and Sylla, followed alternately the fortunes of Pompey, Cato, and Cæsar. Sextus wresting it from Octavius, the want of its corn was so severely felt at Rome during a famine, as to occasion the famous peace concluded at Misenum, by which Sextus retained Achaia, Sicily, and Sardinia. Menadorus, his freedman, was left prætor of the latter; but being summoned by his master to answer an accusation, he murdered the deputies, and treacherously restored the island to Octavius. Atius Balbus, the maternal grandfather of Augustus, was prætor of Sardinia about 60 years B.C., and caused this middle brass medal to be struck—



which is the only numismatic specimen proper to the island; for the half horse assigned to Calaris, by the wilfully erring Goltzius, is a coin of Cuma, one of the Æolic colonies of Asia Minor. A few Carthaginian and Ro-

man medals are occasionally found, but nothing national or colonial—a striking and peculiar deficiency in Sardinian archæologia.

From the fall of Sextus to the Vandalic invasion, there is little interesting matter recorded, the island being viewed by the Romans as a mere granary, and as a place of banishment for their criminals. Amongst other exiles, 4000 military Jews were sent thither by Tiberius, "to make war," says Tacitus, "upon the freebooters who plundered the inhabitants and ravaged the country. If the whole number died in that unwholesome climate, the loss, it was said, would be of no kind of moment."

During this time the laws appear to have been administered with justice, the cities of Calaris and Turris were admitted to the rights of Roman citizenship, and the whole population became tranquillized. Agriculture had been depressed by the Carthaginians, but prospered so much under their successors, that Rome was abundantly supplied from Sardinia. It is therefore to this æra we must assign the adoption of the Roman language and manners, which have been continued in many parts to the present hour.

Though unacquainted with circumstantial details, we know that the Vandals invaded Sardinia, and that the fierce Genseric was in possession of it after the death of Valentinian, whence it has been concluded, that its orthodox prelates shared in the horrors of the Arian persecution. Disgusted with the oppressions and piracies of the Vandals, and resolved to chastise the insolence of

their chief, the emperor Leo made vast preparations for carrying the war into Africa, and at an expense of 134,000 pounds weight of gold, fitted out an expedition of 1113 ships, and 100,000 men. In the year A.D. 468, this fleet, under the command of Basiliscus, sailed for Sicily, the place appointed as a general rendezvous, whence Marcellinus was detached to Sardinia, and Heraclius to Libya; while the commander in chief, with the main body, was to sail for Carthage. Pursuant to this plan, Marcellinus made himself master of Sardinia, and Heraclius of Tripolis, and then both of them hastened to head-quarters.

Disheartened by such sudden losses, and the appearance of so formidable an armament, Genseric looked upon his kingdom as irretrievably lost, and is said to have contemplated the evacuation of Africa. Indeed, had Basiliscus been possessed of ability, he would have advanced, and crushed his enemy at a single blow; but instead of this, he consented to a fatal truce, at a moment when he should have foreseen the advantage which procrastination would afford to the crafty Vandal. Genseric, watching the first fair wind that blew towards the enemy's fleet, despatched his best vessels with a number of fire-ships, which, under cover of the night, were towed amongst the ships of the unsuspecting Romans. In the confusion thereby occasioned, the Vandals, falling on the crews, overwhelmed them with showers of darts and other missiles; and most of those who escaped from the immediate horrors of the night, were afterwards destroyed by the victorious cruisers.

Aware of the dismay which would be created by the destruction of this ill-fated armada, Genseric put to sea, and not only recovered possession of Sardinia, but also reduced all the islands between Africa and Italy. Having thus extended his conquests, and made the Romans shudder at his very name, he died, full of years and glory, and was succeeded, in 477 A. D., by his son Hunneric. This prince not only enforced his father's Arian principles, but greatly exceeded him in his hatred of the orthodox establishment; and during a reign of only eight years, exercised greater cruelties than his father had done in his long one of sixty. His death, occasioned by a singular and horrible disease, suspended for a few years the distresses of the sufferers, for Gutamund, the third Vandal ruler, recalled the surviving bishops to their flocks, and to the full and free exercise of their tenets. The sudden death of this monarch, however, was ruinous to the revivescent church, as Thrasamund immediately renewed the persecution, and, amongst other arbitrary acts, exiled Fulgentius and a hundred and twenty bishops to Sardinia. The mild Hilderic, who ascended the throne in 523, as fifth king of the Vandals, published a manifesto against the edicts of his predecessor, and restored the banished prelates to their functions. But this act, being in contempt of an oath that had been extorted from him, excited the indignation of the Arians, of which Gelimer, an ambitious prince of the blood, took advantage, and procured the deposition of his sovereign, in the seventh year of his reign. Eager to assist the

cause of religion and royalty against this usurpation, the Emperor of the East resolved to attempt the recovery of Africa, and, equipping a formidable army, bestowed the command of it on the famed Belisarius, a man as remarkable for ability and courage in great enterprises, as for resignation in misfortune.

The rebellion of Pudentius, abetted by Justinian, had already wrested Tripolis from Gelimer, when Goda, the governor of Sardinia, depending on similar assistance, declared himself king of the island, and a tributary vassal of the empire. This afforded Belisarius a certain source of supplies, besides convenient ports to retire to in case of need, during the invasion of Carthage. But, in the mean time, Gelimer had despatched his brother, Zazon, with some of his choicest troops, to quell the insurgents; and that leader, having surprised Calaris, and put the usurper to death, was in a fair way of reducing the whole island, when he was hastily recalled to arrest the victorious progress of Belisarius.

The meeting of the brothers and their soldiers in Africa was affectingly mournful, particularly for the Sardinian division, all of whose inquiries after relations and friends were answered with the sad tidings of their being either killed or taken prisoners. A decisive battle was soon after fought, in which Zazon was slain; and, in consequence of it, the pusillanimous Gelimer, after being nearly starved on a mountain, was led captive, meanly weeping and wailing, to Constantinople. This defeat entirely extinguishing the Vandalic monarchy, Cyrillus

was despatched to occupy Sardinia; where, to quiet the apprehensions of the natives lest the Vandals should once more return, he exposed the head of the brave though unfortunate Zazon, and was thereupon received with acclamation.

Sardinia was now annexed to the prætorian prefecture of Africa, and continued under the Greek emperors until the beginning of the eighth century, a period of about 170 years. It was, indeed, reduced for a time by Totila; but the entire discomfiture of the Goths by Narses, restored it again to the Eastern empire. The historic notices about this time are extremely slight, and the matter of most interest, was merely the reduction of the predatory hordes of Barbargia. These mountaineers were wont to make ruinous incursions into the adjacent plains, where, per syncopen, from "barbari vicini," they acquired the name of "Barbaricini." About the year 594, Zabardus, duke of the island, by repeated attacks reduced them to implore peace, which was at length granted, on condition that Hospitus, their chief, and his followers, should abandon idolatry for the predominant truths of Christianity. This conversion appears to have been reluctant, for we find that the aruspices long maintained their influence, and that Januarius the archbishop went to Rome to complain that, by giving a fee to the military officers, the natives were allowed to sacrifice to their heathen deities. The pastors themselves, however, in the epistles of Gregory the Great, are accused of notorious lubricity and peculation, of removing landmarks,

allowing nuns to go about begging, perverting hospital revenues, and fulminating anathemas from interested motives.

In the year 720, the Saracens ravaged Cagliari and its vicinity with merciless ferocity; and as Constantinople was no longer able to defend her distant provinces against such enterprising foes, the Sards solicited aid from the king of the Lombards, with whose assistance the Mussulmans were driven out of the island in 739. But determined to regain so rich a possession, they continued the most strenuous exertions, with various success, for upwards of seventy years; when the dispirited islanders tendered their allegiance to Louis le Débonnaire, and thereby became attached to the Western empire. This annexation, however, did not afford them much protection, for the piractical incursions of the infidels were both frequent and cruel, so that many thousands of the islanders fled, to the scarcely less persecuted shores of Italy.

About the year 1000, Musat, an enterprising Moorish adventurer, prepared a very formidable armament, and sailed direct for Cagliari, flattering himself that, the capital being once taken, every other place in the island would open its gates to him; nor was he mistaken, though the acquisition cost him several thousand men. He assumed the title of King of Sardinia, and taking advantage of its central situation, molested all the neighbouring shores with fury and rapacity. Alarmed at these successes, Pope John XVIII. published a bull

exhorting the Christian potentates to arm against the infidels, and proffering the island as a reward to the conqueror. The Pisans, eager to avenge an insult which they had received from the Moors, were the first to attack them, and were not long before they gained possession of Cagliari. Musat, besieging it again in 1015 with another fleet, reduced them to agree that, if not relieved in eight days, they would evacuate; in return for which, they were to remain unmolested, and be allowed to take away whatever property they could carry upon their backs. No reinforcements making their appearance, the unsuspecting garrison marched out at the time appointed, but were treacherously murdered!

Elated by this success, Musat embarked for Italy, and shortly after attacked and carried the town of Luni, where he committed enormous excesses. Benedict VIII., grieved at these tidings, promptly despatched a force by sea and land, to cut off the retreat of the Moors, which was so intrepidly and effectually done, that after a dreadful carnage Luni was retaken, and Musat alone escaped in a small boat then lying on the beach. His wife, being captured, was condemned to death, which so enraged him that, on his return to Sardinia, besides crucifying many Italians, he sent the Pope a sack of chestnuts, as an indication of the number of people he would employ in wreaking his revenge: his Holiness outdid the threat by returning the bag filled with millet seed.

The bishop of Ostia had been sent as legate, to excite the flourishing state of Pisa to another crusade, for the

liberation of Sardinia, in which he persuaded Genoa also to join. These allies, having totally defeated the Saracen fleet in 1022, drove Musat from the island, and though their persevering enemy had nearly regained it in 1050, they kept possession of the prize. Several important posts in the Capo di Sopra, between Alghero and the Gallura, were assigned to the Genoese by Gualdacio, the Pisan chief, who claimed the rest of the island for his countrymen, as a matter of right. The kingdom was then divided into the four judicatures of Cagliari, Arborea, Torres, and Gallura, each governed by a prince independent of the others, but feudatory to Pisa. This form of administration, so admirably adapted to balance the interests of a recently subjected people, is said by many to be typified in the four heads still borne as the arms of Sardinia, though others, with much more reason, think they are intended to commemorate the defeats of the Saracens.

On what terms the Genoese were induced to join in this enterprise of liberating Sardinia, is a strongly contested point: some writers affirm they were to have all the booty, leaving the sovereignty to the Pisans, but the Genoese assert that their countrymen never consented to such disadvantageous terms. The Pisans alleged the investiture of the island, as received from the Pope, which the Genoese make no mention of, but boast of the defeat of Musat as being entirely owing to them, and assert that a partition of the island with their allies was mutually agreed upon. The flame of discord, from whatever cause,

when once raised, is not easily extinguished; and the mutual aggressions on the territory of each other, which continued during two centuries, proved the jealous animosity of the rival republics, and ended only with the ruin of Pisa. In 1164, Barisona, judge of Arborea, instigated by the Genoese, offered Frederic Barbarossa the sum of four thousand marks of silver, and an annual tribute, for the royalty of Sardinia. The avaricious emperor greedily accepted the proposal, and notwithstanding the opposition of the Pisan consuls, Barisona was solemnly crowned by the bishop of Liege, in the church of St. Syrio, in Pavia. After the ceremony, the Genoese, who had guaranteed the terms, were obliged to ratify them, to avoid the mortification of seeing their new king marched a prisoner into Germany with the crown upon his head, as was threatened, if the money was not immediately paid. Irritated by this taunt, and finding him unable to discharge his debts, or even to prevail on his subjects to acknowledge his title, the Genoese imprisoned this weak emblem of sovereignty, and laid claim to his dominions.*

The Pisans, leagued with the three other judges of the island, wreaked their vengeance on Barisona by ravaging the province of Arborea; an insult which the Genoese

* The title of Judge, peculiar to these princes, has led several writers into error; thus Voltaire, in his *Annales de l'Empire*, speaking of this transaction, says, "un des quatre *baillis* de la Sardaigne, qui s'était enrichi, vint demander à Frédéric le titre de roi." Andrews, in his *Chronological History of Great Britain*, vol. i., p. 167, says, "Barisona, a Sardinian *lawyer*, purchases of Frederic, the German emperor, the royalty of Sardinia."

retaliated by sacking and burning the city of Torres. In 1165, the Pisans, in their turn, under favour of a golden bribe, entreated and obtained a grant of the sovereignty of Sardinia, from the crafty emperor, as a fief of the empire; whilst he, being indifferent who governed, provided it bore the imperial gonfalon, had also recently invested his uncle Guelph with the same dignity. This act again inflamed the Genoese against their rivals; but after a ten years' contest, both parties, being weary of the war, submitted their grievances to the arbitration of the emperor, who, in contempt of his former investitures, decided that, as in jointly expelling the Saracens, the two republics had been at equal risk and equal expense, the island should be equally divided between them. Barisona, who had been liberated from his prison, after a very trifling struggle, made his submission to the authorities of Pisa, and remained in insignificant obscurity.

The rivals continuing to dispute, Frederic II. took advantage thereof, by negotiating a marriage for his natural son Enzio with Adelasia, widow of Ubaldus, king of Gallura and Torres: but she, wishing first to be reconciled to Pope Gregory IX. who had excommunicated her late husband for invading Cagliari, was persuaded, by the intriguing legate Alexander, to make a donation of her territories to the Holy See. The investiture, however, was returned to her and her descendants, on condition of an annual payment of four pounds weight of silver, into the papal treasury, and that the provinces should devolve,

ipso facto, to the Apostolic chamber, on her dying without issue. Enzio is said to have proved a tyrannical husband, confining Adelasia in the castle of Goceano, and depriving her of her riches and judicature. He succeeded also in acquiring the judicature of Arborea, whose judge, Pietro di Capraja, had followed the common example of throwing off the allegiance to Pisa, and swearing fealty to his holiness. The Pope, enraged at finding he had thundered excommunications against both father and son in vain, convened a general council to dethrone the Emperor, who, defying his threats, detained all the prelates that were proceeding to Rome by land. Meanwhile, Enzio with twenty-seven gallies, assisted by forty-seven chosen Pisan vessels, on the 3rd of May, 1247, intercepted the Genoese fleet of sixty-eight sail, which was conveying another host of prelates to the council. He took twenty-two galleys, sunk three, and sent the prisoners, amounting to 4000, to Pisa, honouring the two cardinals with silver chains. After giving numerous proofs of courage and talents, in various parts of Italy, this prince was himself taken prisoner by the Bolognese, on the 26th of May, 1249, and remained in confinement during the rest of his life, a period of twenty-two years.

The mutual jealousy of Genoa and Pisa remained unabated, and was manifested in frequent hostilities, of which the most remarkable incidents were, the reinstating of Sinoncello, judge of Cinarca in Corsica, by the Pisans; and the execution of Chiano, the reigning judge of Cagliari, in 1256, for having leagued with the Genoese.

Reciprocal insults increasing, vigorous preparations were made on both sides; and, in 1283, a fleet of fifty-four Pisan galleys was sent under Saracini in quest of the enemy, and not finding him, landed some troops in Sardinia, and retook several places. The following year, whilst twenty-four Pisan galleys were convoying two large ships full of troops, to subdue the rebellions excited by the Genoese in Sardinia, one of the transports, on board of which was Boniface Gherardeschi, losing her convoy, got into the Genoese fleet of twenty-two galleys, bound the same way; but the Pisans soon coming in sight, the prize was ransacked and burnt, and then all joyfully prepared for battle. The victory was obstinately disputed, but finally obtained by the Genoese, the Pisans losing thirteen galleys, one sunk, and 6000 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Thus repeatedly worsted, their Podestà Morosini, a Venetian, endeavoured to engage Venice in a league, but she persisted in remaining neuter. This loss, however, only excited them to greater exertions, and with triumphant acclamations they soon beheld no less than seventy-two galleys, besides other vessels, leave their shores, crowded with the flower of their nobility, and commanded by the celebrated Count Ugolino della Gherardesca. Availing themselves of a part of the Genoese fleet being engaged in the attack of Sassari, they went and insulted Genoa at her very gates. This was not allowed to pass with impunity, for, enraged at the affront, the inhabitants rushed on board such of their vessels as were in the harbour, hurried out upon

the foe, took eight gallies, sunk one, and made the rest retreat in confusion. Still more to resent this bravado, the Genoese recalled their thirty gallies from Sardinia, added fifty-eight to them, and under Hubert Doria, sent them in pursuit of the enemy. The hostile fleets met off Meloria, on the 6th of August, 1284, and aware that the fate of their respective countries depended on the event, a hard-fought battle ensued, which terminated in the total rout of the Pisans. The admiral escaped with three galleys, but twenty-seven were taken, seven sunk, and the rest of their shattered forces gladly sought shelter in Porto Pisano. Four thousand men were slain, whilst Morosini, with a son of Ugolino, and their most skilful nobles, were among the prisoners, who, added to those which had been taken in the course of the war, amounted to 11,000.

The Genoese returned home in triumph, and from the number of their prizes and prisoners arose the Tuscan proverb, "those who would see Pisa, must repair to Genoa." The conquerors were undecided what to do with such a multitude of captives, whose lives were saved only with the political view of preventing their wives from remarrying, and thereby recruiting the strength of the state. A treaty was set on foot for their release, on condition that the castle of Cagliari should be ceded to Genoa, but they magnanimously protested against it, refusing their liberty at such a price. Nor did Ugolino urge their freedom, fearing the return of the many political enemies he had among them; and the consequence

was, that they remained in captivity the whole of the fifteen years that the war lasted.

The Guelphs of the several states of Tuscany, resolving to seize this opportunity of re-establishing their faction, formed an alliance with the Genoese for thirty years. The Pisans, alarmed at this federal compact, conferred the dignity of podestà and captain of the people, in 1285, upon Ugolino, and thereby dissolved the league; for he, being one of the heads of the Guelphs, possessed great influence amongst the confederates. His grandson, Nino Visconti, judge of Gallura, came over to Pisa, became his rival in power, and succeeded in compelling him, for a time, to share the government with him, but soon found it prudent to return to Sardinia. Thither he was followed by his uncle, whom Ugolino, fearing Nino's ulterior intrigues, sent, not only to occupy the family fiefs, but the whole province of Cagliari. Both Ugolino and his grandson, however, having tasted the sweets of command, and feeling the mutual injury of divided interests, subsequently became apparent friends in order to regain it; till the Count, thinking a favourable opportunity had arrived of getting rid of Visconti, left him, as he hoped, to the fury of the populace; but he, perceiving his complicated danger, also quitted Pisa. The archbishop Ubaldus, though head of the Ghibellines, and irritated at Ugolino's having murdered a nephew with his own hand, nevertheless consented to be proposed as his colleague in the government; but the Count haughtily rejected him, and the two parties flew to arms. The Ghibellines

proving victorious, Ugolino with two of his sons, and two of his grandsons, loaded with chains, were immured in a tower, and miserably starved to death!

The struggles of the rival republics were as useless to the victors as ruinous to the vanquished; for, about this time, Pope Boniface VIII., anxious to confer the island of Sicily on Charles of Valois, in the plenitude of his power offered James of Arragon the investiture of Sardinia and Corsica as an equivalent. The design of the pope was, to give a destructive blow to the power of the Ghibellines, by depriving the Pisans of this portion of their dominions, and to animate James against his brother Frederic, the possessor of Sicily. By this subtle arrangement, the islands were to be held as fiefs of the see of Rome, under an annual tribute of two thousand marks; and for his ready acquiescence in the papal measures, the king of Arragon was appointed gonfaloniere of the church, and captain-general of her armies by sea and land.

This investiture was confirmed, in 1309, by Clement V., but James did not prepare to avail himself of it till 1323, when the Pisans, guessing the purport for which the Arragonese were fitting out a fleet, made every preparation for an approaching conflict; they pardoned all their outlaws on condition of their immediately enlisting, and reinforced their garrisons in Sardinia. Meanwhile Hugo, judge of Arborea, having been heavily taxed and oppressed, declared himself for the new sovereign; and hearing of the approach of the republican reinforcements,

determined, in order to be better able to cope with them, to massacre all the Pisans in his dominions, before the others could arrive. This horrible order being executed with such unmerciful cruelty as to include even his own servants, he despatched an ambassador to Barcelona to urge the immediate departure of the expedition, since he had been thus prematurely obliged to declare himself. Three transports full of troops were hurried away, though the grand armament was detained for several weeks. The judge, however, deemed himself sufficiently strong to advance as far as Quarto, and from thence to blockade Cagliari. On the 13th of June, the Infant Don Alphonso arrived on the western coast, and then proceeded to Palma, where Hugo, with some of the first nobles of the island, repaired to meet him, and tender their fealty to his father.

The rebel, wisely wishing to preserve his own domains from the horrors of war, advised the reduction of Iglesias as the first operation, and the infant, in accordance with this advice, made the necessary arrangements. On the 6th of July, a vigorous assault took place; yet, owing to the spirit of the besieged, and the good state of the defences, the besiegers were repulsed with considerable loss. On the 26th, the assault being renewed without success, Alphonso determined to turn the siege into a rigorous blockade; and, to increase the difficulties of the garrison, sought out the channels by which the town was supplied with water, and broke them up. But as the autumn advanced, the deadly air of the surrounding

country became very destructive to the assailants, and reduced their army to less than half its original numbers. Notwithstanding this affliction, and the intelligence of a Pisan fleet being destined for the island, the Infant (who, as well as his wife, had nearly fallen victims to the pestilence) bravely persisted in his measures, until the famished garrison, not being allowed to send out their aged and their children, intimated a wish, in January 1324, to surrender, provided no succour arrived before the 13th of February. They could not hold out, however, longer than the 7th of that month, not having a single day's subsistence then left.

The expected Pisan fleet of fifty-two galleys and other vessels, under the command of Manfred, appeared shortly after, and finding that Iglesias had fallen, the admiral bent his course towards Cagliari, which was blockaded both by sea and land. Don Alphonso, who was encamped on the hills of Bonaria, manned twenty galleys, embarked in the capitana, and advancing towards the foe, passed within a couple of bow-shots; yet Manfred declined the proffered combat, and the prince had the satisfaction of preventing the succours from reaching the city. On the next day, the Pisans landed at a place called La Maddalena, where, joined by a body of Sards, they commenced their march through Decimu, towards the besieged capital; but were again encountered by Alphonso in an open field, called Lucocisterna, and after a well-contested conflict, in which the Infant's horse was killed under him, Manfred sustained a total defeat. This battle, and an

unsuccessful sortie from Cagliari, led to the surrender of Sardinia on the following conditions. 1. That the Pisans and their property should be respected. 2. That the subjects of the republic should acknowledge the crown of Arragon while residing in the island, but not be obliged to serve out of it. 3. That the castro of Cagliari, and its adjacent suburbs of Stampace and Villanova, with the port and the lake, should remain in possession of the republic, on payment of an annual tribute, as a deed of homage.

It was not likely that affairs would continue long in this posture; the one party naturally regretting its losses, and the other intent upon completing its conquest. Hostilities were soon recommenced, the Spaniards complaining, that the inhabitants of Sassari attempted their expulsion; that on the departure of Alphonso, the garrison of Cagliari strengthened their fortifications, with an evident view of attacking the camp at Bonaria; and that no Spaniard could venture to move about unarmed. The Pisans, on the other hand, set forth, that some of the Cagliaritani, proceeding to Iglesias to claim their property, were plundered and murdered; that the garrison of Bonaria obliged all the farmers of the surrounding country to bring their corn and other produce to them; and that no vessel was allowed to go to Cagliari, without first anchoring off Bonaria, to the utter destruction of the Pisan commerce. These and other recriminations brought the parties to open warfare; and, in 1325, the entire defeat of Gaspar Doria, in the bay of Cagliari,

by Francis Carroso, the admiral of Arragon, left Sardinia wholly to the Spaniards.

About three years after this event, the tranquillity of the island was disturbed by some factious Genoese residents, who being in possession of Castel Genovese and Castel Doria, two strong fortresses on the northern shores, made frequent desultory incursions into the adjacent territories. There, in conjunction with Mariano, the ambitious judge of Arborea, they took Terranova, Galtelli, and Alghero; blockaded Sassari; and more than once threatened the capital itself. The horrors of intestine war continued to desolate Sardinia for many years, and reduced the Spaniards to great distress, until Peter the Ceremonious determined to undertake in person the suppression of the disaffected. Arriving at Porto Conti, at the head of a well-appointed force, on the 21st of June, 1354, this spirited and politic prince quickly changed the face of affairs, and sealed the fate of the Doria faction. The following year, he made his public entry into Cagliari; and, on the 15th of April, with a view of reducing the influence of the more powerful chiefs, and balancing their interests, he convoked a general parliament of prelates, peers, and commons, under the name of Stamenti. By this measure, he established a representative system, which rendered the most essential services to the country, and which has been continued ever since, though it has not latterly shown any decided check to the measures of the crown.

Neither Mariano nor Doria attended this congress in

person, and the arrogance of the former on the occasion, brought upon him a further chastisement. The return of Peter to Spain, in 1366, was the signal for this subtle enemy to intrigue with Urban V. for the royal investiture of the island, building his hope on the Pope's indignation at a recent seizure of the revenues of ecclesiastical non-residents, by the Arragonese. The measures of the judge were active, enterprising, and successful, and he would probably have accomplished all his objects, had not his tyranny alienated the affections of his countrymen: his death, therefore, by the desolating plague of 1376, was regarded as a deliverance, both by the Sards and the Spaniards. Hugo, with his father's crown, inherited also his policy and his ambition, and was determined to establish his sway over the island. The duke of Anjou had sent two embassies to this comparatively obscure chief, to induce him to carry on the war with the Arragonese for their mutual advantage; but the blunt Sard, irritated by the neglect of some points of the first treaty, renounced his friendship, and even refused a proffered alliance for his only daughter with the son of Charles. Such noble, though uncourtly honesty, was worthy of success, and his talents were in a fair way of gaining it; when his subjects, disgusted with his rigour and cruelty, murdered him and his daughter, in an insurrection at Oristano, in March, 1383.

After this melancholy sacrifice, all seemed to promise peace. Brancaleone Doria himself, who had married Eleanor, the daughter of Mariano, offered his services to

the king of Arragon to bring the rest of the Sards under subjection, and a large army was destined for the purpose. Two new obstacles, however, arose; the first was, that the Sards, wishing to become a republic, had proclaimed liberty and equality, and destroyed all the royal insignia of the judges; the second, that Eleanor, full as ambitious to reign as either her father or brother, and much more sagacious, headed a strong party, who warmly espoused her cause, and named her son Frederic judge of Arborea. Brancaleone being in Spain, was seized as a hostage, and sent to Cagliari to treat with his wife, but the king's death in 1387 suspended the business. More to acquire the character of being just, than from any inclination to an adjustment, Eleanor consented to renew the negotiation for peace in 1388, and agreed that the claim to Arborea should be referred to the Pope. But as this reference could not be made for two years, owing to a schism in the church, and her husband had been in the mean time taken under the protection of Genoa, she easily found a pretext to recommence hostilities; the more so from its being suspected that a large armament, fitting out in Catalonia, nominally for Sicily, was intended for Sardinia. Joined by all the inhabitants of Gallura, and other districts, she possessed herself of the greater part of the Spanish fortresses in the Capo di Logudoro. The king hastened to send reinforcements to such places as he still retained, and finally determined to repair thither himself, with a large expedition, but delayed his departure, till he was surprised by death, in 1394.

John was succeeded by his brother Martin, king of Sicily, who stopped in Sardinia on his way to Spain, reinforced Cagliari and Alghero, but endeavoured in vain to treat with Eleanor. A new source of affliction now desolated the island, from the introduction of the plague, which reappeared in 1403, more fatal than ever; yet the Arboreans did not desist from their purpose, even after the death of the "Giudicessa" herself, who fell a sacrifice to it on the 14th of February; and her son Mariano, for whom all this warfare had been kept up, died also in 1407, without issue. This remarkable female consecrated her leisure to the happiness of her subjects; for, notwithstanding she made the executive government centre entirely in herself, she found time to compile an admirable code of laws in the Sard language, called "Sa Carta de Logu." It was first promulgated in 1395, and, though tinctured with the barbarity of the times, was found so replete with equity and discretion, and so admirably adapted to the habits and opinions of the Sards, as to be adopted all over the island; and to remain, with a few mitigations, in full force to the present day, the grand charter of the land*.

Doria not only took possession of the judicature of Arborea, but, with the assistance of Genoa, extended his views of dominion to the whole island. The Sards, however, disliking him, invited over the Viscount of Narbonne, husband of Eleanor's sister, Beatrice. In the

* See extracts from this Code in chap. iii.

autumn of 1408, the infant, Don Martin ruler of Sicily, indignant at the desperate state of Sardinia, panted to signalize himself, and finding the rebels divided under Doria and the Viscount, thought it an opportunity of defeating them in detail, not to be neglected. The fond father, fearing the climate as much as the enemy, sought to dissuade his youthful son from so hazardous an enterprise; but the magnanimous prince being firm in his purpose, a summons was given to the nobility of Catalonia, Arragon, and Valentia, to join the expedition; and thus a powerful army sailed from Barcelona, among whom were 1100 noble lancers. Meantime Martin ceased not to harass Brancaleone and the Viscount, who had united against him; and scarcely had he allowed the reinforcement a few days of repose after the voyage, when issuing from Cagliari, on the 26th of June, 1409, at the head of 8000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, he went to encamp near St. Luri, opposite to the enemy, who were redoubtable both from their numbers and experience. A general action ensued on the following day, which ended in the entire discomfiture of the rebels, 5000 of them remaining dead on the field, besides many made prisoners, among whom was Doria himself, and the Viscount saved himself only by a precipitate flight. But the victorious career of the heroic infant was arrested by the "intemperie," or marsh fever, which carried him off in four days. On this the Viscount took the field again, and though repeatedly worsted, reduced the Spanish government, from its paucity of means, to sell the judicature of Oristano

and county of Goceano, and to pawn the city of Barcelona and county of Ampurias, to raise money for carrying on the war. The dissensions were continued with great acrimony till the arrival of the good Alphonso V., who obtained the formal cession of the province of Arborea, in 1428, on payment of 100,000 florins of gold to the young Tiniers, heir of Narbonne, on whom the right of succession had devolved.

The whole island now became incorporated with Arragon, and, excepting the rebellion and destruction of Cabeddu, Marquis of Oristano, in 1478, it enjoyed profound peace and a just administration. In 1492, Ferdinand the Catholic established the Inquisition, ordered the expulsion of all those Jews who refused to be baptized, and their synagogues to be purified and converted into churches, under the invocation of La Santa Croce. About this time, the Moors making a sudden descent, and pillaging the town of Cabras, the Sards applied for relief, and several vessels were sent to their assistance; owing, however, to the inefficiency of the Spanish officers, the expedition terminated with the loss of three of their finest galleys.

In 1527, the combined fleet of the Holy League, led by the renowned Andrea Doria, approached the northern shores of the island, and disembarked 4000 troops for the attack of Castel Arragonese; but having landed on the east bank of the Coguinas, the progress of the troops was impeded by the difficulty of fording the river. This opportunity of strengthening the defences was not lost

by the active governor of Logudoro, who had already despatched two of his best officers, Jacob and Angelo Manca, with artillery and ammunition to reinforce the castle. The invaders, finding the place better prepared for a siege than they expected, endeavoured to tamper with the garrison, asserting that, by surrendering, they would but make a just restitution of the Doria property, and threatened the utmost rigour in case of being obliged to make an assault. These menaces producing no other effect than a spirited answer, the operations proceeded with vigour. The Mancas, observing the enemy to be negligent of the outposts, made a very successful sortie, which greatly chagrined Doria, and aware that the fall of this fortress would accelerate that of Sassari, he determined to exert his utmost efforts for its reduction. But his fleet was soon after dispersed by a violent storm, and his colleague, dreading another sortie, retreated to the town of Sorzo, which, being open and defenceless, had been abandoned on the enemy's first approach. Orsini now induced Desena, the governor, to quit Sassari, by spreading a report that he was going to attack Alghero, whereas, having received reinforcements from Doria, he rapidly fell upon the former city, and abandoned it to unrestrained pillage. Desena and the Sassarese whom he had taken with him, enraged at being thus deceived, hastened back to their post, and shutting up every avenue to the town by which provisions could be received, repulsed their several sorties, and reduced them to such distress, as to implore a capitulation. To this Desena

would not accede but at the intercession of Doria, when the half-starved troops were allowed to march out, and regain their ships at Porto Torres. The allied forces being thus completely foiled, was an event so grateful to Charles V. that on his arrival in the island, at the head of his armada for the invasion of Tunis, he rewarded the citizens of Sassari with honours and privileges, and the Sards remained amongst the most attached of his subjects.

The effects of this expedition, however, were not at an end, for a severe plague, which was brought by the troops from Naples, raged in the Gallura and other parts during the whole of the year 1528; the city of Sassari alone, lost 16,000 of its inhabitants. In 1540, when scarcely recovered from this affliction, the harvest failing, occasioned so dreadful a famine, that throughout Sardinia, numbers of people perished from hunger; all the inhabitants being reduced to subsist upon roots, dogs, mice, or whatever disgusting food they could procure; and, horrid to relate, one woman ate even her own child!

During the reigns of Philip II. and III. and throughout the subsequent long rule of the Spaniards, few events of a public nature occurred in the island: for, rescued from being any longer the theatre of war, it sunk into languor, only struggling occasionally against the cupidity of its triennial Viceroys. The feudal system conferred so many privileges on the nobles, that every man of property was anxious to procure a patent of nobility. This numerous class, as well as the ecclesiastics, the viceregal

court, the members of the Inquisition, and a host of civil and military officers, being all exempt from contributing to the revenue, the whole burthen fell upon the labouring poor. The expense of collection was great, and every placeman was so inadequately paid, as to open the road to all kinds of abuse; it is not surprising then, that Spain found Sardinia an unproductive possession.

In 1568, an incident occurred in the Low Countries, strongly descriptive of the unruly disposition of these islanders. Amongst the troops that fought under the banners of Count d'Aremberg in Friesland, were some Spanish and Sardinian regiments, headed by Gonsalvo Brancamonte. These men censured d'Aremberg's cautious manœuvres with regard to the Count of Nassau so severely, that he determined, against his better judgment, to try the issue of a battle. He led his army out, fought nobly, and fell with the bravest of his soldiers; while the rest, paying for their temerity, were totally defeated, and half of them overwhelmed in the marshes, across which they had to retreat. The Duke d'Alva, mortified at this first check to his arms, marched in person to avenge it, and as Nassau's army was in want of supplies, easily defeated it, whilst, with his accustomed cruelty, he put to the sword all who fell into his hands. The Sards, triumphantly passing over the former field of battle, were stung with the recollection of their loss, and, to wreak their vengeance on the peasants, who they suspected had betrayed them, set fire to their village. The houses being chiefly of wood, burnt with awful rapidity, and

the thirst for revenge increasing with the sight of the flames, the adjacent towns were fired also, and an immense district was desolated, extending from the gulf of Dollert to the borders of East Friesland. The Duke d'Alva, incensed at so insubordinate an outrage, instantly condemned the ringleaders to death, deprived their chief and all his officers of their military rank, and condemned them and their men to be indiscriminately drafted into other regiments. Brancamonte was shortly afterwards restored to favour, but the rest of the Sards held a council, and to avoid the impending disgrace, dispersed, and individually sought their way home.

Nothing remarkable appears in the annals until a French fleet, commanded by Count Harcourt, entered the bay of Oristano, on the 21st of February, 1637, and effected a landing about three miles from the town, in spite of a tower which continued very troublesome during the day. He entered the town, and finding that it had been abandoned by its inhabitants, withdrew his troops to prevent pillage, leaving only a sufficient guard at the gates, to keep the cavalry in check which were hovering around. The next day, a body of about a thousand horsemen appeared, whom the French engaged and defeated, pursuing them till the following morning, when they came up with the main body of the Sards, consisting of about 3000 cavalry and 1500 infantry. Being in a strange country, Harcourt deemed it imprudent to attack them, but made an orderly retreat; and, reimbarking, carried off a large quantity of warlike stores and

provisions, which he found at Oristano, then the principal naval depôt of the Spaniards.

In 1651, Sardinia was visited by a swarm of locusts, that apparently came from Africa, and in such numbers as to obscure the light of the sun. These marauders totally destroyed all vegetation, even eating the buds of the trees, and, in their progress, the rivers became fetid with the heaps of dead. In vain it was hoped that either the heat of summer, or the rains of autumn, or the cold of winter, would put a period to their devastation, for, in the following spring, the teeming eggs produced a still greater swarm, which again devoured the rising crops. At length, towards the end of June, the despairing farmers were suddenly relieved by the locusts moving in immense bodies to the sea-coasts, where they perished. A dreadful plague had broken out at Alghero, in May, and quickly spread to Sassari, Tempio, and many other towns and villages, which it nearly depopulated, continuing with slight intermissions for four years. In the last it desolated Cagliari, and the dead bodies became so numerous that the "Beccamorti" could not bury them fast enough, though they had only to throw them into wells and cisterns assigned for the purpose. In the melancholy confusion, several instances occurred of people being hurled in before life was extinct, one of whom, a mason, shrieked dreadfully, but in vain, while tumbling into one of these horrible receptacles. At length, say the archives, through the intercession of St. Effisius and the Madonna of Bonaria, the plague was arrested, and totally ceasing

in October, 1656, Te Deum was unanimously and joyfully celebrated.

The tranquillity of the island was disturbed in the reign of Charles II. by an atrocious occurrence, which, though rather of an individual than a national nature, acquired considerable political importance in its consequences. It appears that Francesca, Marchioness of Laconi, having an illicit commerce with Don S. Aymerich, induced him to assassinate her husband, and then propagated a report of the Marquis of Camarassa having committed the deed, which, as the deceased had recently been deputed to Madrid by the Stamenti, to complain of the Viceroy's exactions, easily obtained belief. The guilty paramours succeeded in deluding, amongst others, the Marquis of Zea and the Knights Cao, Portoghese, and Grisona, relations of the Marquis of Laconi, and hired some "sicari," or murderers, to waylay and shoot the Viceroy. Accordingly, they all met at one of their dwellings, and as he was returning from his devotions in the evening of the 21st of July, 1668, these wretches executed the treacherous commission through the windows, with such unerring diligence, that he fell under no less than nineteen wounds. From the suddenness of the attack, the guards thought only of closing the castle gates; but the assassins rushing forth, soon put them to flight, and while some remained for a time to defend the guilty Francesca, others barricadoed themselves in a convent outside the town, till finding all endeavours to excite a popular commotion were vain, they mostly retired to the

northern parts of the island. On the arrival of the new viceroy, the Duke of S. Giovanni, the transaction was investigated by the supreme court, and a decree promulgated declaring all the fugitives guilty of high treason, offering large rewards for their apprehension, dead or alive, and ordering the confiscation of their property. By the terms of their outlawry, it was prohibited to afford them fire or water, and their houses were to be rased, especially the one from which the fatal shots proceeded, the site of which was to be ploughed, strewed with salt, and an inscription of infamy erected upon it. These vigorous measures frightening all the accomplices, they combated every difficulty in order to quit Sardinia, and at length met at Nice. Here their atrocious lives were passed in misery and odium, until a French fleet arrived, on which they claimed the protection of his Most Christian Majesty, who was then at war with Spain. The admiral undertook to intercede for them, provided they would exert their interest in gaining the island for his master, to which they readily assented, and wrote to their friends announcing their immediate return, and desiring them to collect partisans. But it happened that Don Giacomo Olivesi, a commissary of the viceroy, being at Naples, accidentally heard that Cao was then at Rome, disguised as a monk, on his way to Cagliari to prepare the faction. Olivesi found him out, and so completely ingratiated himself with the unsuspecting knight as to be invited to accompany him to the appointed rendezvous. Accordingly they all met at Vignola, a port of the Gallura, in

May, 1671, and thence proceeded all together to Rossa, a rocky islet, near Castel Arragonese, where having supped in the greatest harmony and good faith, they retired to rest. No sooner, however, had the criminals fallen asleep, than Olivesi and his myrmidons set upon them, secured the marquis, and butchered the three knights. With the heads of the slain carried on a trident, and followed by Zea and his servant in bonds, the commissary passed triumphantly through Sassari, Alghero, and Oristano, to Cagliari, where, on the 15th of June, the marquis was brought to the scaffold and beheaded, while his servant was made to undergo a more cruel and ignominious death. Francesca, the guilty cause of this tragedy, who had remained at Nice with her infant son, now repenting of her crimes, retired into a convent, and devoted the rest of her life to such earnest penance and devotion, as to acquire general commiseration.

Sardinia continued subject to the crown of Spain till the Succession War, when the greater part of the natives of the Gallura declared themselves for Charles III., and lighted the flames of a civil war. An English fleet of forty sail, under Sir John Leake, soon appeared off Terranova, and having landed some Austrian troops to co-operate with their partisans, proceeded to Cagliari, and anchored before it on the 12th of August, 1708. The Marquis of Jamaica, the viceroy, thinking it would be temerity to hold out with his deficient means against such an armament, is said to have determined to surrender after a few shells had been thrown *pro forma*.

Obtaining, therefore, very favourable conditions, he evacuated the castle, and such was his confidence in the known honour of an Englishman, that he actually embarked on board the admiral's ship before the treaty was signed. This event is somewhat differently described in the official letter from Sir John Norris, the second in command, to the Earl of Manchester; it is inserted in Cole's *Memoirs of Affairs of State*, p. 547, and the following is an extract:—

"We anchored before the town on the 3d instant, in the afternoon, and sent a summons to the vice-king, to render the town and kingdom of Sardinia to the obedience of King Charles, with a letter to the burghers to assure them of their effects and ancient privileges, in case they made their said obedience. The officer sent had leave to wait four hours for an answer, if required; at which time, being night, he returned, with answer from the vice-king, that it was so late that he could not that night get all the government together, but would do it in the morning, and send their answers. We judged it best to keep on the fright and cause no delay, and that instant began bombarding, and hove that night 120 shells into the town, and landed our men at the point of day; and as soon as it was daylight the vice-king sent off a flag of truce, to desire to capitulate; after which the mob took possession of the gates, and delivered them up to us. Thus we have got a city much stronger than Barcelona, and that has 87 brass cannon mounted, and the whole island, without the loss of a man. In our

capitulation we obliged them to furnish Catalonia immediately with 1400 tons of corn, and to-morrow it will sail for Catalonia, it being embarked in our transports."

The Marquis d'Alconzel, better known by his former title of Count Cifuentes, who was constituted Viceroy and Captain-general, had no sooner become possessed of Cagliari by virtue of the capitulation, than he took measures for the reduction of the rest of the island, in which he was zealously supported by his brother, the Count of Monte Santo, and Don Francesco Pes, of Tempio *. Bacallar earnestly endeavoured to support the interests of Philip, in the mountains of the Gallura, but after a check from Pes was obliged to fly, and Charles III. was everywhere acknowledged. An attempt of the Duke of Tursis, in 1710, to retake Sardinia, was defeated by Admiral Norris, and it was, at length, allotted to the emperor by the treaty of Utrecht.

After the fall of Barcelona, and the cruel sacrifice of the Catalan cause, (an event of eternal dishonour to the English cabinet,) Philip, urged by the crafty Alberoni, established a powerful marine, under pretence of succouring the Venetians against Sultan Achmet. The Turks, at this moment, having overrun the Morea, threatened Venice, and advanced into Germany. The Pope was so alarmed at their progress, that when he granted the "indulto," or brief, to the king of Spain,

* A relation of Don Gavino Pes, whose addresses to Time, and to himself in old age, with other poems, are greatly admired in the Gallura.

to exact a tenth of the ecclesiastical revenues, he extorted an express promise, that nothing hostile should be attempted against the emperor during the war with the infidels. Regardless, however, of his plighted word, Philip was resolved to make an attack on Sardinia; and a well-appointed squadron of men of war, with a large land force, under the Marquis de Lede, arrived at Cagliari on the 22d of August, 1717. Upwards of 8000 men were immediately disembarked in the bay of Quartu, while the ships, proceeding nearer to the town, landed the artillery and ammunition necessary for the siege. The Marquis de Rubi, who had distinguished himself with the unhappy Catalans, though surprised by the unexpected and unprincipled invasion, was determined to make an obstinate resistance. The garrison of Cagliari being weak, he sought other means of annoying the enemy; and with this view issued an edict prohibiting the furnishing of any sustenance to the invaders under pain of death, and ordering every head of a family to be in readiness to poison his water cistern. The Marquis de Lede, in his turn, circulated an address to the inhabitants, more efficacious than the viceroy's, inasmuch as it proffered rewards instead of threatening punishment, by stating that the Sards were to be restored to their ancient privileges; that a general amnesty would be granted; and that all supplies should be punctually paid for. De Rubi held out in the suburbs till they were no longer tenable, and then retired into the castle; but observing a convoy laden with provisions and stores join the enemy,

he gave up the hope of successful resistance: yet, to deprive his antagonist of the satisfaction of taking him, he secretly quitted Cagliari. In consequence of these reinforcements, the besiegers pushed their operations with such increased vigour, that on the last day of September the garrison begged to capitulate. Meantime, on discovering the escape of the viceroy, the Count of Pezuela had been despatched in pursuit with a strong detachment of dragoons, and overtaking him and his small party of cavalry at Siamanna, an obstinate battle ensued, when De Rubi, being severely wounded, and seeing half his men killed, fled into the wilds of a forest. Hoping to arrive at Alghero in time to provide for its defence, he took the most unfrequented paths in the disguise of a peasant, and gained the fortress. But understanding that, since the fall of Cagliari, Sassari and most of the other towns in the kingdom had opened their gates to the invaders, the viceroy again sought his personal safety, and together with some noblemen who had compromised themselves in favour of Austria, retired to Genoa. The consequence, of course, was the surrender of Alghero, and thus, to the astonishment of all Europe, the Marquis de Lede regained the whole of Sardinia in less than two months.

Inflated with this success, and pretending to fear that Victor Amadeus was leaguing with the Emperor against Spain, Alberoni fitted out another powerful fleet, and ordered the Marquis de Lede to recruit his troops with Sards, and endeavour to recover Sicily also. The attempt

to accomplish this, drew down on the expedition the signal chastisement which it received in August, 1718, from Sir George Byng; a blow which nearly ruined the Spanish navy. These infractions of the treaty of Utrecht aroused general indignation; and, assailed by the quadruple alliance, Philip was soon glad to come to terms, after many mortifications, and immense charges, by renouncing his conquests, and delivering the proud cardinal into the hands of the French. On the 8th of August, 1720, by the treaty of London, Sardinia again became the property of Charles, and was ceded by him the same day to Victor Amadeus in exchange for Sicily. After this event, notwithstanding the wars that agitated the rest of Europe, the island experienced a peaceable æra of seventy years, during which the members of the house of Savoy, but especially Charles Emmanuel, made the utmost exertions to increase the resources, and ameliorate the condition of the people. The national and local laws were confirmed, the abuses of the civil administration were diminished, and the police was rendered so efficient, that many of the gangs of banditti were destroyed. Public education was favoured by the revival of the universities of Cagliari and Sassari, and by the institution of seminaries and colleges in various towns. For the encouragement of agriculture the Monti Nummarii* and Monti Frumentarii* were founded; and the commercial interests were placed on a firmer foundation, by the ap-

* For an explanation of these terms, see Chap. II.

pointment of tribunals in Cagliari and Sassari, under the name of Magistrato del Consolato. During this period also, the Post-office and Board of Health were established, as well as several hospitals and other charities.

The death of Charles Emmanuel, and consequent retirement of his enlightened minister, Count Bogino, suspending the rapid march of improvement, led to the employment of Piedmontese in most of the lucrative offices, and to other abuses. Instead of the sagacity and talent recently shown at Turin, an inconsistent and often imbecile conduct was substituted, and the prudent economy of the late king was succeeded by so lavish an expenditure, that finding the sums raised by the sale of the Jesuits' property, the creation of a paper medium, and various other resources, insufficient to prevent the increase of debt, Victor Amadeus actually opened a treaty with the Empress of Russia, for the sale of Sardinia. But in all her schemes of establishments in the Mediterranean, the crafty Catherine was vigilantly counteracted by the courts of Versailles and Madrid.

Affairs were in this state when the anarchy of the French revolution broke out, and, in the rage of aggression, the conquest of Sardinia was represented to the National Convention as a very easy enterprise. Without any declaration of war, a fleet was ordered for the purpose, but a delay of four months in its equipment gave the Sards time to prepare for its reception. The Stamenti were called, and immediately voted 4000 volunteer infantry and 6000 cavalry, at their

own expense; whilst prayers and processions were celebrated throughout the island, to excite the public mind against the sacrilegious invaders. The forts, however, were deficient in guns; there were only three battalions of regular troops, and one company of artillery, distributed among the various fortified places; and the government, fearing to attract the thunder-cloud, by any manifestation of expecting it, was very tardy in its military preparations.

On the 21st of December, 1792, the French fleet, amounting to thirty-six sail, reached the bay of Cagliari; but, say the Sards, "this was precisely the day of St. Thomas the Apostle, the especial protector of our coasts and towers, and the miracle he worked was so evident, that the very Protestants in the garrison, for example, Colonel Schmidt and Captain Leopaker, could not but acknowledge it!" Before the ships could anchor, there arose so furious a hurricane, that the whole fleet was dispersed, and many of the transports foundered. Truguet, the admiral, found shelter in the gulf of Palmas with eleven sail of men of war, and remained there nearly a month, during which time he took the islands of St. Antioco and St. Pietro. But all his marauding attempts on the mainland were repulsed; for the Sards, from behind the sand-hills, invariably brought down a man at every shot, and escaped themselves almost without loss.

With the return of fine weather, the fleet re-assembled, and entered the bay of Cagliari on the 22d of January, 1793; but this again being a grand day of the festival

of St. Effisius, the patron of the city, created a great enthusiasm amongst the inhabitants, and the procession was attended by more people than ever was known before; private feuds were forgotten in the common danger, pardon was sent to the outlaws, and all classes flocked to the churches to receive the sacrament. The French, having taken up a station to the westward, out of gunshot of the town and forts, sent a detachment of twenty men and an officer, with the National flag, to demand the surrender of the place; but they were fired at by the volunteers on the mole, and the drummer and sixteen men were killed, before the boat could gain shelter behind a Swedish vessel, lying at anchor. Truguet, finding his attempts at negotiation vain, after three days' unaccountable inactivity, commenced a heavy fire on the town from the line-of-battle ships and bomb-vessels, but with very little effect. Yet the red-hot shot from the batteries set one of his two-deckers on fire, and greatly damaged the fleet, which now amounted to fourteen sail of the line, twenty-three frigates and brigs, forty-one transports, and five gunboats.

On the 11th of February, a squadron of men of war and transports removed to the bay of Quartu, and on the following day, 1200 men were landed with the intention of occupying the heights to the eastward of Cagliari, but being encountered by a detachment of cavalry, they retreated under the protection of their ships. And a desperate attempt on the tower of Cala-mosche and the little fort that commands the Lazzaretto, proved equally in-

effectual. A general attack was ordered on the 15th, and, at six o'clock in the morning, five sail of the line and a frigate opened a tremendous cannonade on the town, and continued it throughout the day; while the squadron at Cala-mosche renewed its attack, and the admiral, under sail, alternately joining the one and the other division, sent his shot wherever he thought they would be most destructive. At the same time, nearly 5000 troops, who were landed near the mouth of the river of Quartu, having thrown up intrenchments by four P. M. marched in two divisions, one to take possession of Quartu, the other to the rear of the Lazzaretto. The column intended for the first service advanced with drums beating and colours flying, expecting to be received with open arms, as manifestos of liberty and fraternity in the Sard language, had been previously sent to the Vicar for distribution. But just as they reached the outskirts of the village, a brisk discharge of grape-shot (from a battery hastily formed, by throwing an intrenchment around a threshing-floor) undeceiving them, they made a precipitate and disgraceful retreat to their lines. The other column, by the evening, had nearly reached the plain of Gluik, where the Sards were posted with about 500 infantry and 200 cavalry; and giving them the contents of their guns, rushed upon them with such spirit, that numbers of the enemy, struck by a panic, threw away their arms and fled, while many, in the darkness and confusion, fired upon each other. The result of the affair was upwards of 300 Frenchmen killed and 100

taken prisoners; a rich booty in muskets, accoutrements, and camp implements remained for the peasants, who behaved, however, with barbarous ferocity, and in their indignation at the unprovoked invasion, severed the limbs of the slain, and bore them about in triumph. Truguet furiously bombarded the town on that day and the next, but still the fire was warmly and effectually returned from the forts.

On the 17th of the same month, another gale of wind sprung up, accompanied with vivid lightning and torrents of rain, which occasioned the loss of the Leopard, an eighty-gun ship, with several smaller vessels, and greatly damaged the whole fleet; in consequence of which, when the tempest abated, the army was reimbarked, and this luckless and expensive enterprise abandoned. On quitting Cagliari, the fleet again entered the gulf of Palmas, to confirm the conquest of St. Pietro and St. Antioco, and then sailed for Toulon, assigning the pressure of affairs in France as an excuse for so disgraceful a retreat. The two islets remained in the possession of the enemy till the 25th of May, when a Spanish fleet of twenty-three sail of the line arrived there, on which, the garrison, consisting of 800 men, surrendered; and of the two frigates left for their protection, one was taken whilst endeavouring to make her escape, and the other was set on fire by her crew.

The French attempted a diversion on the northern coast, by sending a division from Corsica, which anchored at Le Tigge, off Maddalena, on the 22d of February,

1793, for the purpose of taking possession of the Intermediate islands; but though it obtained some partial success, the spirited resistance of the natives soon drove the enemy off, with the loss of 200 men, their artillery, and stores. The incident, though trifling in itself, is remarkable from this having been the scene of the first actual service of Napoleon Buonaparte, whose actions constitute such a prominent feature in the history of the present age. Crafty and vigilant, enterprising and inflexible, he was eminently qualified for a career of military adventure: but, though gifted with extraordinary talents, it should be remembered that he owed more to the already established current of opinion, than to his own genius; for the grand contest between the government and the people of France was decided; whilst the soldiers whom he commanded, long accounted the best in Europe, had been infinitely improved by a revolutionary enthusiasm which he had not excited, and a system of tactics which he had not introduced. Unlike Cæsar, who created the divisions on which he founded his empire, Napoleon obtained power in a country torn by faction, and sighing for repose; while those whom he was to supplant, unlike such able antagonists as Pompey, Cato, and Cicero, were rulers degraded by the grossest corruption at home, and the most disgraceful mismanagement abroad. It was under such fostering circumstances, and with these favourable elements, that he conceived most magnificent projects, yet often very impolitic, from his confounding real and tangible interests with the visionary speculations

of optimists. Steadily pursuing his ends, without ever hesitating as to means, and being unshackled by moral or religious scruples, his conceptions were rapidly executed. A series of splendid victories, with an artful management of circumstances, elevated him to a throne, more despotic than the one from which the French nation had by such terrific sacrifices been liberated; and the exaltation was consecrated by the pontiff of the triple crown, and honoured by a union with a daughter of the Cæsars. Yet after so singular a march of successful ambition, his tyranny, selfishness, and insatiable vanity dashed the sceptre from his hand; and with his downfal, the scenes of guilt, and blood, and rapine, which had desolated Europe for a quarter of a century, passed away like a frightful dream!

The king of Sardinia, delighted with his insular subjects for having bravely repelled the French invasion, invited them to ask for whatever could forward their real welfare. The Sards were so moderate as to limit themselves to the five following requests: 1. The convocation of the Stamenti: 2. The confirmation of their laws, customs, and privileges: 3. The exclusive right of holding the national offices: 4. The establishment of a council, instead of a secretary of state, to advise the viceroy: 5. Permission to send a minister to reside at the court of Turin. These were presented to his majesty by six deputies from the Stamenti, who were at first favourably received, but, after several evasive answers from the minister, had the mortification to find, that a flat refusal

to their demands was sent by the common post to the island, there to be promulgated by the viceroy.

Irritated by this contemptuous treatment, and still more so by that of the Piedmontese placemen, and an ill timed threat to disarm them, the Sards became manifestly inclined to rebel. On the 28th of April, 1794, two citizens being arrested as fomenters of an insurrection, the public displeasure rose so high, that the viceroy closed the city gates, doubled the guards, and pointed the guns of the castle on the suburbs. But the enraged populace, far from being daunted by these measures, resorted to arms, forced the gates, released the two citizens, and besieged the viceroy in his palace. Their object, however, being partly gained, the Marquis of Laconi and Colonel Schmidt succeeded in persuading them to return to their allegiance, stipulating that the viceroy and all the Piedmontese should immediately return to the continent, and the reins of government be confided, in the interim, to the native members of the Royal Audience, and the Stamenti, according to the old constitution of the island. The king, who was not in a condition to cope with discontented subjects, confirmed the new form of government, until the appointment of another viceroy, though he reserved his final decision till the account of the late events, by the Stamenti, could be verified.

Tranquillity appeared to be gradually returning, when an alarm was spread, that the king had filled up four of the principal appointments in the island, which was a dereliction of the rights of the Stamenti, though these

officers happened to be Sards. The court firmly sustained its nomination; but, as it recognised the national privilege of proposing the candidates for a number of other situations, the people were satisfied, and received Vivalda, the viceroy, and the newly-appointed persons, with acclamation. The conduct of these officers, however, was not calculated to allay the popular ferment; and the king again haughtily usurping the disputed nominations, it could no longer be repressed. The people being aware that the Marquis Planargia, the military commander-in-chief, and Cavalier Pitzolu, the intendant-general, had advised these measures, rose on the 6th of July, 1795, and suddenly fell, first on the marquis, who allowed himself to be seized without making any resistance; and then on Pitzolu, who had armed his servants, and attempting to defend himself, was killed. The general, however, did not long survive him; for, after a close confinement in the Elephant's tower, he was dragged forth on the 22nd, and in spite of the viceroy's intercession, shot in the castle square. These proceedings were more sanguinary than was desired by the principal patriots. A humble remonstrance was, therefore, sent to Turin, endeavouring at the same time to exculpate in some measure the violence of the people; and aware of the difficulty of obtaining pardon, the Archbishop of Cagliari was despatched to Rome, where he gained the powerful intercession of his holiness. His majesty was induced thereupon to investigate the matter thoroughly; and persuaded that the Sards had suffered

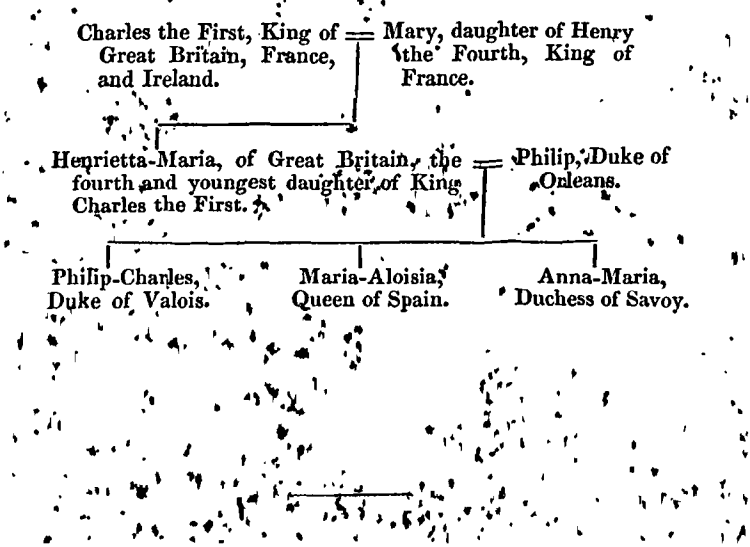
great oppression, he granted by a diploma, dated the 8th of June, 1796, a general act of oblivion on the late events, the ratification of their laws, customs, and privileges, and the exclusion of foreigners from all public situations, except that of viceroy.

In 1798, Charles Emmanuel IV., bullied by the French authorities, insulted by the Genoese, and braved by his own rebellious subjects, was obliged to comply with the requisition of the Directory, and admit his rapacious enemies into the strongest fortresses of his kingdom. Further demands finally extorted an abdication of his continental dominions; and hurrying to Leghorn, he gladly received the deputies from the Stamenti of Sardinia, assuring him of the entire devotion of the Sards. Convoyed by an English frigate, the royal family, with their suite, arrived at Cagliari the 3rd of March, 1799, and were welcomed with enthusiastic affection. The successes of Suwarrow, however, induced his majesty to return to the continent; but hearing, on his arrival in Tuscany, of the battle of Marengo, the unfortunate prince remained in the south of Italy. His queen, Clotilda, sister of Louis XVI., (who had been his only comfort during the persecutions and insults he had received,) dying in March, 1802, he was inconsolable at her loss, and abdicated what he truly called his "crown of thorns," in favour of his brother, the Duke of Aosta. He continued to reside in great privacy at Rome, where he died in 1819, after having been afflicted with total blindness during the latter years of his unhappy life.

Victor Emmanuel remained in Italy, in the hope of regaining his continental dominions through the British cabinet; but the peace of Amiens being broken, (and therefore aptly compared to a rainbow between two squalls,) the French advanced to Naples, which obliged him to embark for Sardinia, where he arrived on the 17th of February, 1806. Secured from sudden attacks by his alliance with England, the king devoted his time to organizing the forces of the island, improving the administration, and encouraging agriculture. An attempt was also made to correct the principal vice of the island, by disarming the natives, and other salutary measures; but the means at the king's disposal were necessarily limited, and the taxes or donations raised for carrying so many objects into execution, were severely felt by a people under feudal tenure. The page of history shows the absolute necessity of approaching great questions with prudence, and that gradual reforms are more likely to prove beneficial and lasting than sudden changes; it is, therefore, rather a matter of regret than surprise, that some of the monarch's best intentions met with a strong counteraction. On the memorable fall of Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel departed for Piedmont, where, in 1821, chagrined at the insurrection of the Constitutionalists, he also abdicated the throne in favour of his brother, Charles Felix, the present reigning sovereign. This mild prince, having been a long time viceroy of the island, established the Agrarian Society, and the Museum of Antiquities and Natural History at Cagliari. He also

planned the great central road through the island, and is deservedly popular with his insular subjects.

It is well known that the monarchs of Sardinia bear close affinity with our own; and as the protecting shield of Great Britain has already been stated to have been displayed in defence of their throne, it may not be improper to show in what manner the two royal families are allied:—


Charles the First, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.
Mary, daughter of Henry the Fourth, King of France.
Henrietta-Maria, of Great Britain, the fourth and youngest daughter of King Charles the First.
Philip, Duke of Orleans.
Philip-Charles, Duke of Valois.
Maria-Aloisia, Queen of Spain.
Anna-Maria, Duchess of Savoy.

CHAPTER II.

PRODUCE AND RESOURCES OF SARDINIA.

SARDINIA, geographically considered, is singularly favoured by its climate and position; and its resources in agriculture, mines, and fisheries, are sufficiently abundant to have elevated it to the greatest prosperity and opulence. Why its present state does not correspond with these advantages must be attributed, it may fairly be presumed, to misgovernment, and its usual consequences, imperfect cultivation, and a deficient population. The principal and, indeed, the only reason hitherto adduced for this degradation has been, the insalubrity of the air:—this, however, although operating in many districts, is partly the result of neglect, and appears insufficient for such an effect. I should, therefore, consider the question to rest rather on moral than on physical agency, and am persuaded that investigations of the local peculiarities should be accompanied by an examination of the history and habits of the natives.

This island is in the form of a parallelogram, and is upwards of 140 nautical miles in length from north to south, or rather from Longo-Sardo to Cape Spartivento, with an average breadth of 60. Until I had myself

established this admeasurement, I considered Sicily, from a very prevailing error, as the largest of the Mediterranean islands; and, though the difference is trifling, I now subscribe to the assertion of that very early hydrographer Scylax, who is somewhat technically called, by my venerable friend Major Rennell, "the Pilot," and who, according to Cluverius, says, "Maxima est Sardinia, secunda Sicilia, tertia Creta, quarta Cyprus, quinta Eubœa, sexta Corsica, septima Lesbus."

It is divided into two provinces, the Capo di Sopra, and the Capo di Sotto, by an irregular line commencing at the tower of Orfanopuddu on the west coast, and carried by Bonarcado and Ollolai, over the Corno di Bue to the east coast. The former is the most hilly, the latter considerably the largest; but both of them contain mountains, lakes, rivers, cascades, and other beautiful features of landscape, in all the variety of picturesque composition. These divisions are also denominated Capo di Sassari and Capo di Cagliari, and each consists of two of the ancient judicatures: the first, those of Torres and Gallura; the second, those of Arborea and Cagliari. They were formerly divided into fifteen prefectures, which, in 1821, were condensed into ten, viz. Cagliari, Busachi, Iglesias, Isili, Lanusei, Nuoro, Sassari, Alghero, Cuglieri, and Ozieri; and these are subdivided into thirty-two districts.

The highest mountains in the northern division are those of Limbarra, Aggius, Nurra, Sassu, Cuglieri, and St. Lussurgiu; and those of Barbargia, Aritzu, Sarrabus,

Budui, and Sulcis in the southern. The range extending from Cape Marargiu, near Bosa, by the Gocéano to the eastward, were anciently called the "*Menomeni*," from the supposition that their height and continuity obstructed the northerly winds, or "*secche*," and thereby caused the "*Intemperie*," whence they still retain the name of "*Insani*," though the attribute is confessedly undeserved. The general elevation of these mountains is from one to three thousand feet; but the peak of Limbarra is 3686 feet, and that of Genargentu 5276, an altitude which enables the people of Aritzu to trade in snow, for the consumption of the capital.

The most extensive plains are those of Ozieri, Mela, St. Lazzaro, Ottana, Giavesu, Padrogianu, Liscia, Anglona, Sassari, Coguinas, Siliqua, Orosei, and Cagliari. These fruitful tracts, of which the larger are termed "*Campidani*," and the secondary "*Campi**," are watered by numerous small streams, the principal of which are the Tirsi, the Coguinas, the Flumendosa, the Temus, and the Mannu. Besides the space occupied by lakes, marshes, and torrents, there are large sandy or stony districts, called "*Macchie*," which amount, in the aggregate, to more than a third of the island: a similar extent may be assigned to forests and pastures; and the remainder (estimated at five millions and a half of starelli of land) is laid out in corn-fields, vineyards, olive-grounds, orchards, and gardens, for the subsistence of its popula-

* The large plain between Cagliari and Oristano is usually known and spoken of as "the *Campidano*," without further specification.

tion of 480,000 souls. About one million of these starelli, or 800,000 acres, are allotted for the growth of corn, which, under the present system of agriculture, produces a return of only seven or eight for one, although in some favoured districts, as Traxentu and Nora, the average is from fifteen to twenty, which must be looked on, however, rather as exceptions than customary products. As a starello of wheat yields about eighty Sardinian pounds of bread, it seems that if this portion was diligently cultivated, it would fully support three times the present number of inhabitants, besides affording a considerable export. This would realize the "Sardinia, insula magnitudine et multitudine hominum, et omnium fructuum genere præstans," of Polybius, and enrich both the government and the people. But, for many ages, the island has had a positive check to her population in the civil wars, and a preventive one in the lingering feudal habits; and although mere numbers do not indicate the power of a country, unless there be a proportionate measure of active industry, it must be admitted that here, the population is below the means requisite for agriculture, manufactures, or commerce.

An examination of the cliffs of Longo Sardo, and of Bonifacio on the opposite coast, satisfactorily proves that the two islands were formerly united, and that the intervening strait has been formed by a subsidence of the strata. Sardinia, however, though apparently a continuation of Corsica, is essentially different, both in aspect and produce, being much lower, more diversified, more

fertile, and of greater mineralogical variety. The principal chain of primitive mountains trends from north to south, extending through the districts of Gallura, Ogliastra, Barbargia, and Budui, along the whole eastern side of the island, and constituting its chief mineralogical and geological character: this range consists of granite, with ramifications of schistus, and large masses of quartz, of mica, and of felspar. To the S.W. are the mountains of Sulcis, consisting of granite and primitive limestone; while to the N.W. is the Nurra range, composed of granite, schistus, and limestone. A vast tertiary plain extends between Cagliari and Oristano, and most of the remaining space between the elevations just mentioned, is occupied by a line of extinct volcanoes, with their lavas, called "*giarre*" by the natives, often reposing on large tracts of recent formation, as at Sardara, Padria, Ploaghe, and other places. The volcanic district commences in the vicinity of Monastir, runs between Nurri and Sardara, embraces Ales, Milis, and St. Lussurgiu, where the phlægrean evidences are particularly abundant; thence extends from the centre of the island to the seashore on the west; and stretching through Macomer, Bonorva, and Codrongianus to Castel Sardo, forms precipices on the northern seashore. The effects of volcanic action are visible, also, at St. Antioco, St. Pietro, Castel Massargiu, and Siliqua, showing that Sardinia has been widely ravaged by internal fires, though too remotely to conjecture at what period. Fields, as they may be termed, of trap and fragments of pitchstone, are frequently met with, many

reposing on limestone strata; others, tending fast to decomposition, are incorporated with an earth formed of comminuted lava; but no pumices have, I believe, been yet found. Vestiges of the craters from whence the devastating streams were ejected, are numerous, though generally ill defined. The most decided one which I met with, is a little to the southward of Queremula, near the plain of Giavesu. This, from its unbroken conical shape and fine red ashes, bears a very recent aspect of explosion, especially as the whole country around consists of slaggy lava, rugged scoriæ, obsidian, and indurated pozzolana, with large hills of porphyritic tufa towards Bonorva, lying over calcareous rocks, indented by innumerable little caverns. Other remains of crafers are met with at Osilo, Florinas, Bonarcado, and on the Trebina hills; whilst St. Lussurgiu may be literally said to be built *in* one: the natives, however, enjoy a pure air, and its women are esteemed the handsomest in Sardinia. At Nurri are two hills, called "*pizz'e ogheddu*" and "*pizz'e ogu mannu*," or peaks of the little and great eye, which were certainly ignivomous mouths, and the peasants believe that they still have a subterraneous communication. A volcanic stream has run from them over a calcareous tract, forming an elevated plain, nearly 1600 feet above the level of the sea, called "*sa giara e Serri*;" it overlooks Gergei, and is covered with oaks, ilex, and cork-trees, while the north side of its declivity affords rich pasture. N.W. from this plain is the "giara di Gestori," of similar formation, proceeding from a crater at Ales,

but strewed with numerous square masses of stone, (principally fragments of obsidian, and trachytic and cellular lava,) so as to resemble a city in ruins. At Monastir, there is a distinct double crater now well wooded; and a new bridge has just been constructed there of fine red trap, which, with the bold outline of the neighbourhood, render the entrance to the village by the new road singularly picturesque.

The tertiary formation lies on the west side of the principal inorganic chain, and besides forming the Campidano, and bases on which the volcanic substances rest, constitutes the hills of Cagliari, Sassari, and Sorso. In the Campidano, towards Villa-Cidro, an alluvial silt, or sludge, runs deep, and beyond it are shingly patches, interspersed with boulder stones. Imbedded in the calcareous masses that bound these plains, are found asteriæ, echinites, pholadites, and a great variety of other organic remains.

The mineral riches of Sardinia were well known to the ancients; and vast excavations, with the remains of nine founderies still to be traced, afford ample testimony of the extent of their operations. Tradition asserts that gold was formerly extracted, and the name of the district of Luogo d'Oro is adduced in proof; but as none of that precious metal is positively known to have been found there, this appellation may have arisen from the fertility of the soil; or, according to others, from a corruption of Luogo Doria, as the greater part of that district belonged to the Doria family. There is no doubt that silver was found

in considerable quantities, as it is even now procured in assaying the lead; and near Talana, in the department of Ogliastra, Pisano, a priest, and several families, became secretly enriched by the discovery of a vein of ore near the surface, yielding, it is said, full fifty or sixty per cent. of pure silver. M. Belli, who was charged by the government with a mineralogical mission, endeavoured in vain to discover the spot, it being even yet kept a secret: he struck, however, on a vein of lead in the neighbourhood, at a place called Rio de Cani, which yielded six ounces of pure silver in a quintal of ore. Silver is known also to exist at the Argentaro of Nurra, near port St. Nicola, at Arbus, Iglesias, and Sarrabus. Copper is found at Corruxerbu near Sinnai, at Su arcu de Siedu, near Teulada, at Arzana, at Sa tanca granni de su Baroni, at Espiritu Santu, in the territory of Flumini-major, at Argosolo, and at Sa Tela, near Guspini, where beautiful specimens of malachite occur. Iron is very plentifully distributed, but is found principally at Monte Santo of Teulada, at Monte Ferru, in the district of Seneghe, at Acqua Rossa, in the territory of Villa Puzzu, at Monte Rubbiu near Talana, and at Piscinas Anguiddas: the richest mine is in the Ogliastra, where the *intemperie*, however, is so malignant as to preclude the formation of an establishment. Lead is the most abundant of Sardinian ores, and its mines are profusely scattered over the districts of Iglesias, Sarrabus, Villagrande, Arbus, Flumini-major, Nurra, Muravera, and various other parts of the island. Bismuth, antimony, and the loadstone,

were also boasted of, but I was unable to ascertain with precision the places where they occur. Some quicksilver was found at Oristano, about sixty years ago, which M. Belli considered as part of a hidden deposit. But the Marquis of Arcais, digging afterwards near the same spot, to lay the foundation of the Carmelite convent, found a vein of brilliant globules of pure mercury, in a stratum of argil, of which about fifty or sixty pounds were collected, when the Fiscal magistrate seized the ground, on account of the damage the walls and cisterns would be liable to, by following the vein in the midst of the town.

As there is abundance of wood in the immediate vicinity of the mines, and of water, also, during the winter season, they ought, if properly worked, to be more productive than they have hitherto proved in modern times. Of those I visited, the only one worked at present was that called Dominico Rosa, in Monte Poni, at about half an hour's walk to the west of Iglesias. The entrance is half-way up the hill, and from it an horizontal gallery runs 250 yards in a direct line from east to west, about seven feet high, by five feet wide in the smallest parts. This is crossed diagonally by ten other galleries, extending an hundred yards on either side, each recommended to the peculiar protection of a favourite saint whose name it bears, as is usual with their ships, boats, bridges, &c., a bigoted practice which often leads to spiritual disrespect. The richest vein is that of St. Antioco, and then follow those of San Giuseppe, St. Effisius, and Sta. Barbara. But notwithstanding the richness of the

ore, there were only eight or ten men employed when I visited the mine; and on hearing the noise which we made on entering the main gallery, they rose from their several burrows with lights in their hands, giving a very theatrical effect to the scene. About midway between Villa Cidro and Vill' Ermosa, on the south side of a hill of moderate height, are four outlets of an ancient lead and silver mine, which has long been neglected and allowed to fill up with water, from a dread, handed down by tradition, of the *Solifuga*, a small venomous spider, so named from its avoiding the sun and haunting the darkest recesses, and whose bite was considered to be mortal. But, I should rather suppose this mine was abandoned on account of the base of the ore being an obdurate quartz, and therefore difficult and expensive to work; more especially as the *solifuga*, according to the result of all my inquiries, is not known to exist in the present day. The only noxious spider which I could hear of, is the common tarantula, an insect much dreaded by the peasants, but not peculiar to dark places. To the S.W. of Iglesias is Monte d'Oru, which appears to have been thus named from the abundance of mineral wealth that was anciently extracted from its mines, for it is reduced by excavation to a mere shell. The entrance is about a third part up the mountain, and is formed of hewn stone, whence a rugged, descending passage leads to a labyrinth of galleries and shafts, running off in every direction; in some places forming immense caverns, connected by passages so low, as to be traversed with diffi-

culty. On the sides of these, were apertures leading to numerous apartments with vaulted roofs, where there are evidences of the labourers having resided. From the roof and floor of the main galleries are adits to various shafts, which cannot be examined without the assistance of ropes and other apparatus; and, indeed, the width and depth of the yawning chasms are such, as to render the exploring the lower excavations too hazardous an attempt. Mr. Craig, of Maddalena island, penetrated a considerable distance into this mountain, and informed me, that, on throwing a stone into one of these pits, it was heard bounding from side to side, till at last the sound seemed lost in the distance; yet this might be a deception occasioned by echo.

Among the mineral products may also be mentioned, the porphyry of Limbarra; the basalt of Nurri, Gestori, and Serri; the alabaster of Sarcidanu, Tonara, and Bonaria; and the marbles of the Goceano and Monte Raso. Masses of quartz, with rock crystals, as pure as the "acentetum" of the ancients, occur in the territory of Sulcis, where are likewise found the cornelian, sardonyx, and turquoise. At Pittinurri and Samugheu are very fine amethysts and schorls, and the chalcedonies, jaspers, irridescent quartz, and agates of Bosa, Alghero, and Isili are exceedingly beautiful. At Alghero there is a curious dendritic yellow mica, and a green quartz, called Algheronite; but no lapis lazuli, as I had been informed, nor, indeed, has it yet been found in the island. The volcanic enamels, pearly obsidian, pitchstone porphyry,

and red, yellow, and brown jaspers of the little island of St. Pietro, are particularly abundant. A few garnets were shown to me, as coming from Capo Terra, but I was unable to hear of any on the spot. At Tempio, crystallized felspar occurs, and the pyrites of St. Lussurgiu are well defined. Small crystals of tourmaline are found closely aggregated in a vein of felspar that traverses a bed of granite, in the vicinity of Samugheu. Every variety of fossil wood is found at Ploaghe, Ozieri, and other places; and I procured a remarkably curious siliceous specimen, found on opening the new road towards Bonorva, which has attracted the attention of Mr. Brown, of the Linnæan Society, and Dr. Martius, of Bavaria. It is a portion of the stem of a monocotyledone, sixteen inches in length, five in diameter at the base, and decreasing to two and a half at the apex; with several longitudinal fissures penetrating one or two lines from the surface, whilst the transverse section displays an irregular multiplicity of microscopic pores, in groups of from three to five.

Friable, earthy, and fibrous lignites occur at Villa-Puzzu, Tonara, and the neighbourhood of Sassari, which with the imperfect Bovey coal found at Villa-Cidro, Martis, Mandas, Chiaramonte, and several other places, are almost the only bituminous substances. But although there have been so many volcanoes, and selenite, gypsum, lime, and aluminous schistus are very frequent, yet neither sulphur nor rock-salt have been discovered, and, except in the grottoes of Serrenti, very

little alum. Nitre is procured at Isili and Samugheu, whence it is carried to Cagliari, to be used in the manufacture of gunpowder. Some natural caverns in the mountains, which serve as retreats for the sheep that feed in the vicinity, are prepared with a stratum of light earth, about a foot thick, which, when well impregnated, is mixed with ashes, and put into casks for the process of lixiviation. Amianthus, of a harsh fibre, is plentiful at Ploaghe, and a fine asbestus is obtained at Isili. On the Espalmador of St. Pietro, there is a grey mixture of carbonate of lime and alumine, resembling fuller's-earth, which is used by the natives in washing, under the name of terra saponaria.

Mineral springs are numerous, but mostly neglected: the principal are those of Sardara, Villa-Cidro, and Fordongianus, in the Capo di Sotto; and those at the foot of Castel Doria, at Dorgali, at Codrongianus, and the Benetutti springs of the Goceano mountains in the Capo di Sopra. In a secondary rank, may be mentioned the thermal waters of Marrubiu, Iglesias, and St. Antonio. These have been but cursorily examined, and of those which I visited, I could only note the locality and temperature; but as, even from the little use hitherto made of them, benefit has arisen, there is every reason to suppose, that still more satisfactory results would be obtained by attending to them. Amongst the most useful may be mentioned the Acqua Cotta, at the eastern base of an insulated hillock, near Villa-Cidro. It is a small but constant limpid spring, of about 105° of

Fahrenheit, running close by a streamlet of potable water, having a temperature of 60°, whilst that of the atmosphere was 64°. Here most of the cloth of the Campidano is fulled: the peasants belonging to the Marquis of Villa-Sor alone are allowed the free use of the waters—all others are obliged to pay. Close to it are trifling vestiges of an ancient bath, and a rivulet runs from it, the sides of which are banked up by the circular black porous stones of the fullers. I was surprised at seeing no edifice here; and as the adjacent district is waste, I had some trouble to find the spring, not having met with a human being in the neighbourhood whom I could ask to direct me. The waters of Sardara are in a valley, immediately under the castellated hill of Monreale, and close to the little church of Sta. Maria de Acquas. The baths are partly hewn out of the solid rock, with an arched roof, perforated for the admission of light; and though the outside has a dilapidated appearance, the interior is so perfect, that little trouble would be requisite to render them available to invalids. There are four rooms, the largest of which is divided by a wall into two tanks, the one containing water to the depth of only eighteen inches, the other fifteen, supplied by three conduits in the south-east end of the building; but this depth could easily be increased, by regulating the outlet in the circular wall at the west end. The temperature of the water on entering was 139° of Fahrenheit, in the baths 136°, the atmosphere of the chambers 78°, and in the shade, on the outside of the building, 61°. The recipients being utterly neglected,

a quantity of mud is deposited, which, with the water, is carried to Cagliari for patients, instead of their repairing to the spot. The natives of Villa-Sor, Samassi, and Seddori, absurdly believe in a communication between these waters and the Acqua Cotta, although they are thirteen miles apart, with an extensive salt lake between them. Vestiges of Forum Trajani and its sulphureous baths exist at Fordongianus, near the left bank of the Tirsi; but the springs, which are limpid and tasteless, of 154° of Fahrenheit, have been entirely disregarded. The "bagni," as they are called, of Coguinas, are mere holes on the side of the river under Castel Doria, made by raking out as much sand as convenient. On the 23d of May, 1824, the heat in the river, four feet from the lower baths, was 71½°, and in the excavation 114°, while the atmosphere was 57°. At the rocky bend, a little higher up, the river was 110°, and the spring 159°. A party was on the spot for the purpose of using the waters, who had rode thither from Castel Sardo, a distance of about ten miles, and had to return the same evening, which exercise would no doubt assist the efficacy of the springs.

Sardinia lies between the 39th and 41st degrees of north latitude, and though the thermometer ranges from 34° to 90°, I found its mean temperature, by a register of Six's thermometer, 61°.7; but this being the average only in my cabin in the various ports and bays, I tried that of a very deep and limpid spring near Porto Conte, in a cavern, 120 feet below the surface of the earth, and found it to be 60½°. The medium height of the baro-

meter appears to be about 29·69, the highest point I have known it being 30·40, and the lowest 29·20. The weather is proverbially variable as to heat and cold, but hail and thunder-storms rarely occur. The country is often greatly distressed for rain, though the dews fall so heavy as, in some measure, to compensate for the want. Snow is very common in the higher grounds in winter, but seldom remains in other parts more than a few hours. Earthquakes are very rare, and so feeble in their effects, as to occasion but little alarm. The vapours that rise in summer from the lakes, marshes, and stagnant waters, though soon rarefied, are very blighting to the corn. The deceitful phenomenon so well known in Barbary by the name of "*sarab*," is very frequent in the lower grounds of Sardinia; and while at Villa-Cidro, I one morning saw the whole Campidano appearing like a vast lake, with the hills of Cagliari in the distance resembling islands. The most prevalent winds are the north-west and the east, the first of which is the healthiest. The sea-breezes, or "imbattu," which usually blow in towards noon, are exceedingly refreshing during the heat of the day; they fall calm as the sun goes down, and are succeeded in the evening by the "rampinu," or land-wind. The north-east winds bring heavy rains, and the east wind, or "bentu de soli," (the coming of which is indicated by parasitic clouds on the summits of the mountains,) is usually accompanied by very vivid lightning, and, from its being loaded with vapours, becomes extremely disagreeable after a long continuance. The "maledetto

levante," so complained of by the natives for its debilitating effect, is a south-east wind; the scirocco of Sicily and Italy, and the "Plumbeus auster" of Horace; whereas the north wind, from its opposite quality, is called the "secche," or dry.

That certain local causes have through all ages tainted the atmosphere of Sardinia, may be gathered from the remarks and sarcasms of a host of early authors. Martial, in mentioning the hour of death, celebrates salubrious Tibur, at the expense of this pestilent isle:

Nullo fata loco possis excludere, cum mors
Venerit, in medio Tibure Sardinia est.

Cicero, who hated Tigellius, the flattering musical buffoon, so well described by Horace, thus lashes his country, in a letter to Fabius Gallus:—"Id ego in lucris pono non ferre hominem pestilentiorem patria sua." Again, in writing to his brother, "Remember," says he, "though in perfect health, you are in Sardinia." Pomponius Mela affirms that, "soli quam cœli melioris;" while Pausanias, Cornelius Nepos, Strabo, Tacitus, Silius Italicus, and Claudian, severally bear testimony to the current opinion. In later times, the terse Dante sings:

Qual dolor fora, se degli spedali
Di Valdichiana tra 'l luglio e 'l settembre,
E di maremma, e di Sardinia i mali
Fossero in una fossa tutti insembre;
Tal era quivi: e tal puzzo n' asciva,
Qual suol venir dalle marcite membre.

The chief agent of this insalubrity must be sought for in the feculent miasma of marshes, beds of rivers and

torrents, stagnant pools, and putrescent vegetation, in the vicinity of which it is always found deleteriously active, and which are well known to be quite adequate to the generation of malignant fevers. Porcacchi, in his "Isole più famose," erroneously asserts, that from four to five thousand mufflons (the Ovis ammon of Linnæus) are sometimes taken at once, and their carcases being left to putrefy on the ground, taint the air; whereas this animal is not at all abundant, from its swiftness and shy habits is extremely difficult to approach, and frequents only the mountainous, and therefore healthy regions.

The Intemperie appears to be somewhat different from the malaria of Italy and Sicily; for, though equally or even more acrimonious in effect, it does not always produce the swelled bodies and sallow skins which are the pathognomonic symptoms of the latter. Both diseases usually commence when the summer heat, assisted by light showers, disengages the impure gases from the low grounds; and continue until the latter end of November, when heavy rains have precipitated the miasma, and purified the air. But they differ, inasmuch as malaria is generally supposed to be weak in its effects, unless imbibed during sleep; whereas intemperie, though worst at night, is pernicious at all times. Instances have been related to me, of strangers landing for a few hours only, from Italian coasters, who were almost immediately carried off by its virulence; indeed the very breathing of the air by a foreigner at night, or in the cool of the evening, is considered as certain a death in some parts,

as if he had swallowed some poisonous drug. Whilst the atmosphere is in this state, the natives never move abroad until an hour after sunrise, and they hasten home before sunset, carefully closing every door and window, or, if obliged to be out, hold a handkerchief before their mouth. The extreme heat of the day is also carefully avoided, for they are very apprehensive of the "colpo di sole," or stroke of the sun, attributing its frequency and fatal effects to the malignity of the intemperie. There exists, besides, a fear of the "colpo d' aria," from the change of temperature occasioned by the sky becoming suddenly overcast, or by abruptly moving out of the sunshine into the shade. Exposure to the evening dew is said to bring on a severe headache, called *micrania*, much dreaded as a forerunner of intemperie.

It is agreed on all sides that fire is an excellent antidote to this evil; and it is recorded that the Lords of Oristano were wont, during the unhealthy season, to burn large fires around the town every night, to rarify the mephitic exhalations. Most of the people remove from the plains to the higher grounds, on St. John's day in June, when the air begins to be unsafe, though it does not become very dangerous until August. Those who, from their circumstances, are obliged to remain, keep themselves well clad in thick woollens, to avert the ardent rays of the sun. Exertion, exposure to summer showers, and fatigue of every kind are studiously avoided, and a spare but good diet adopted, with cool, acidulated drinks. In spite of such precautions, its effects are very frequently

felt, and in such cases, the patient is first attacked by a headache and painful tension of the epigastric region, with alternate sensations of heat and chilliness; a fever ensues, the exacerbations of which are extremely severe, and are followed by a mournful debility, more or less injurious, even to those accustomed to it, but usually fatal to strangers.

Exhalations, it appears, are the principal cause of intemperie, and it is evident they might be decreased by cultivating the macchie, draining the marshes, and confining the rivers to their beds, thus converting many a dreary waste into smiling cornfields and vineyards; bearing in mind, however, that grounds being merely cleared and not planted, so far from correcting the evil, are thereby deprived of the natural absorption of a portion of their miasmata. Many Sards entertain a notion, that the green figs of infected districts imbibe and evolve the deleterious principle of intemperie; it is, therefore, customary in the markets to express the place of their growth on the baskets. The viceroy himself advised me to be particularly careful in prohibiting my seamen from eating the fruit of the delicious vale of Pula; nor, when the known quality of the fig-tree for intenerating meat is considered, does it seem a question unworthy of investigation. Corn grown on such grounds, on the contrary, far from participating in the injurious qualities of the air, is esteemed the finest, the land being most fertile in sheltered, low, and damp valleys. Hedges of the Ficu Morisçu (Cactus opuntia) are supposed to increase the

intemperie, by obstructing the evaporation from the earth, without absorbing moisture like other trees. Wherever the oleander flourishes, intemperie of an inveterate type may be expected.

The migrations consequent on this distressing visitation, the want of cottages, pastures, and enclosures, and the many extensive macchie and commons, give the plains of Sardinia a depopulated aspect; and may be adduced, amongst other causes, as a reason for the comparative low consideration in which this once most fertile of the Tyrrhenian islands has been holden. The contempt in which the inhabitants of the plains are viewed by those of the mountains, and the large proportion of fiefs intrusted to indolent "podatarii," by non-resident Spanish nobles, (as the Marquis de Quirra, the Marquis de Villa-Sor, Count Montalvo, the Duke of Mandas, the Duchess of Gandia, and others,) are also serious obstacles to improvement.

The lands are divided into feudal, and not feudal. The former comprise those belonging to the respective nobles, and those sold to individuals, but still recognizing the feudal lord. Those not feudal belong to communities or to individuals, for landed property can be let or sold, or given away at the will of the owners, unless they are females, when the consent of the tribunals, and that of the husband (if married) must be obtained for every contract. The first in consideration, though by far the least in extent, are the enclosed lands called "Tanche," which are generally well cultivated. The larger portion of the land consists of "Vidazzone," *i. e.* belonging to

communities; it is chiefly divided into three parts, each of which is cultivated in its turn, and, while under culture, is enclosed with a line of hurdles, called Aidazzone; but the rest being fallow, lies open to the ravages of wandering flocks, and the blasts of every wind. Both this, and all other land not actually under cultivation, being deemed common, and exposed as "paribili," or pastures, has effectually prevented their being planted, although there was no prohibition against trees or hedges on arable tracts. The government, however, having lately issued decrees in favour of enclosures, these valuable ornaments to the face of a country may shortly become more general. The custom of short and uncertain leases, of which the rents are usually paid in kind, constitutes another great defect, as the lands are sure to be exhausted by growing corn, without any regard to the future; and levelling, composts, or repairs are never thought of. Those tenements holden in "Bedestu," or for two years, are mostly paid for "de mezza portata," with half the corn which they produce, and are generally cultivated in such an improper manner, that the second harvest scarcely repays the little labour that is bestowed upon it; besides which, they then lie fallow for two years. Even those who hold estates, by paying a mere trifle to the original feudal lord, cannot form vineyards or plant trees without his consent and participation, though all the risk and expense fall upon the projector. In some parts, the proprietor and the cultivator share the produce;—the landlord furnishing the

ground, the seed, and shelter; and the cultivator, the labour, the cattle, and the implements of husbandry; something after the manner of the "metayers" of France. It has been suggested lately to the Viceroy, that farming on a large scale would probably tend to the prosperity of the island; but this might reduce the small farmers to the condition of labourers.

The extensive macchie reflect discredit both on the manorial rights and the parochial direction. Yet the laws and regulations in favour of agriculture are many; and in 1804, a highly respectable establishment was formed, for the express purpose of encouraging the national industry, under the name of the Agrarian and Economical Society of Cagliari. Besides the well-known Monti di Pietà, or charitable bank for the loan of money on articles pawned, without interest, for a period not exceeding a year, Charles Emmanuel III. founded the Monti Granatici or Frumentarj, which had been proposed as far back as 1631, though the contagions and other misfortunes that ensued, occasioned their procrastination till 1767. In these establishments peasants are annually furnished with seed corn, in proportion to their lands, and in ten years the capital amounted to 230,000 starelli, the seed being repaid after harvest, with the addition of an imbuto for every starello. The surplus is applied to the further augmentation of the institution, and the expenses are paid by a trifling tax, called the Centennie, which is farmed out, and therefore rigorously exacted. These two establishments are united under the name of

Monti di Soccorso, the whole being regulated by a Censor-general at Cagliari, and Vice-censors at Alles, Oristano, Bosa, Nuoro, Ozieri, Alghero, Sassari, and Tempio, by whom the adjacent towns are controlled. The carriage and sowing of the grain is done by a voluntary act of all the villagers, a species of common labour termed "roadia." To prevent lands being neglected, all suits, in which farmers are concerned, have the precedence in pleading and judgment. The utensils and implements essential to husbandry are held sacred for the maintenance of the family, and cannot be sequestered, or included in any execution for debt. A shepherd who has suffered sudden losses, can obtain immediate relief by the "paradura," or custom of each herdsman, (not only of his own district, but whenever he chooses to apply,) giving at least one young animal to replenish his stock, without contracting any obligation. The labour of individuals and that of their oxen and horses is so far free, from the beginning of June to the end of September, that it can be claimed only for the royal service, or for the gathering and carriage of salt. In addition to this, it must be remembered, that the price of labour and of most articles, both actual and relative, is high; a proof that the quantity of capital compared with the labour employed is large, for wages would otherwise be low, as they always depend on the respective proportion between the rural population and the capital of a country. The fertility of the land, however, has never been properly excited; and I conceive it would be an easy matter to increase

both the inhabitants and the capital, without apprehending either that demoralization or poverty, attendant on a superabundant increase of labourers, in countries where there is not a sufficient demand for them; for in this island there can be no danger, even if the population were tripled, of its pressing upon subsistence.

The farmers of the plains rely much on the diligence of a long-established corps called "Barancelli," in defending them from the depredations of their highland neighbours. This is an armed assurance association for protecting grounds against robbers and stray cattle, resembling the former watch companies of the Scottish mountaineers. Every village has its party, under a Captain annually selected from amongst the most respectable of its inhabitants, and he chooses his barancelli; the Captain commands the several "Capi" or heads of the village districts, and of all those barancelli who guard the minor divisions. They maintain a strict watch during the night, from a certain hour of the evening, which varies according to the seasons, but which is made known to the inhabitants by a particular bell called "su toccu e is barancellus," after which none are allowed to be out of their houses until "su toccu e su mengianu," or the morning bell, which announces the permission to proceed to their daily duties. The barancelli are under obligation to make restitution for all thefts, provided they receive immediate intimation of the robbery; and to ensure them full charge, a proprietor cannot send to his own grounds for fruit or vegetables, during the hours of

their duty. To become a barancello, a man must have property to a certain amount, and must be well known for his integrity. These conditions, however, not having been always adhered to, robberies have occurred with the connivance of the barancelli themselves, and from various delays and pretexts, the damage has not been always rectified; but blemishes are attendant on every human institution, and it must be allowed, that, on the whole, it is a salutary establishment for Sardinia. During the year that a barancello serves he is well paid, is exempt from royal or baronial service, and has the "porta d' armi," or right of carrying arms. Their remuneration arises from every landholder paying an annual sum, proportioned to his estate, towards a fund for repaying the losses that may occur, to which the barancelli are obliged to add whatever may be deficient, but they share amongst them the superfluity which generally remains at the end of the year. The government having lately appropriated to itself the half of this fund, the barancelli made it a pretext to pay no damages; reparation was therefore reduced to one-fifth. The pay and privileges of a barancello are continued for a year after his service has expired, to give time for settling accounts. In the year 1819, Count Revel, the viceroy, disliking so many armed people about the country, wished to abolish this yeomanry, and assigned the duty to the cavalry lately introduced into Sardinia, called Royal Carabineers; but the implacable hatred of the peasants to them, and their incapacity for the charge, obliged the King to restore the

former, under the appellation of "Cacciatore Provinciali," or Provincial Light Infantry. The barancelli, conceiving it their duty to apprehend thieves only, will not arrest banditti, or people flying from justice; I have seen them accordingly on terms of intimacy with notorious outlaws.

The want of roads has hitherto been an insurmountable obstacle to personal security, and to agricultural wealth, from the difficulty and expense of transit; and all the interior traffic is therefore carried on by "viandanti," or hawkers on horseback. The Romans made a road of about twenty-four feet wide, through the island, of which a considerable portion remains, extending from Fordongianus to Terralba; a little to the S.W. of Sardara is another piece, and a third a little to the N.E. of Monastir, at which last place, the "columna migliari," now in the museum of Cagliari, was found in 1823. An attempt was made to profit by these remains, but it was found, that though the Romans paid sufficient attention to solidity, they never studied the level, whence many parts were impracticable for carriages; and the masses of "opus incertum," though more durable, were not so commodious for the feet of either men or animals, as the modern roads. In examining and levelling some of the ground for a cross-road from Sassari to Terranova, a long tract of Roman causeway was found, consisting merely of a stratum of boulder stones placed on the ground without any cement. I noticed a large portion of similar construction between Bonorva and Macomer, which for

these reasons has not been made use of, although the new road runs parallel and close to it. In 1822, a wide highway of 125 miles in length from Cagliari to Sassari, and thence to Porto Torres, was ordered to be cut, as the principal road in the island, under the direction of able officers; and it is expected that eight secondary roads leading to the most important towns in the island will follow. The operations proceeded with such spirit, that in 1824 I went in a coach with Signor Arri, the "Impressario," or contractor for the undertaking, and Captain Catella, the Engineer, from Sassari as far as Monte Santo in the Meilogu, to the utter astonishment of the natives, as it was the first carriage that had ever passed into the interior of Sardinia. The mode of travelling for persons of all ranks and both sexes, is either on horseback, or on oxen, with the baggage in a large wallet called "bertula," for not even the lettiga of Sicily is known here. When the new highways are completed, still the want of cross and by-roads will be seriously felt, from the continued difficulty the farmers will find in sending their produce to market. A tax has always been levied for roads and bridges, though neither could properly be said to exist.

A very beneficial result of opening the roads has been a "Pregone," or vice-regal decree, dated April the 14th, 1822, prohibiting the use of the royal highways to the rude (though classical) carts of the peasants, and ordering one for general adoption, with wheels of a certain make and dimension, moveable on a fixed axle, and hooped

with smooth iron. The rustic vehicles, are recognised by Judge Mameli of Cagliari, as the ἁμάξης of the Greeks, and "Plaustrum" of the Romans, grounding his argument on a passage of Julius Pollux in chapter xiv. of the first book of Onomastics, and another in Scheffer "De re vehiculari;" they are, however, with slight variations, common to all Celtic people. The construction is extremely simple, being a sort of ladder, wide at the hinder part, but contracting to an acute point in the fore-part, so as to form a pole for the oxen to draw by, and fitted with pegs, about midway, to rest on the axle. The wheels are extremely heavy from being solid, and stuck round the edge with projecting triangular headed nails, instead of a smooth hoop, and this is the only iron used in the whole cumbersome machine. The axletree is fixed into the wheels, and being thus turned round with them, has to act against the increased resistance of the load. An inspection of the whole of its parts convinces me that it is more simple, and therefore perhaps more ancient, than those I have seen of a similar kind in Spain, Greece, and Calabria. Another peculiarity is, resting the yoke on the forehead of the oxen, and binding it round the base of the horns, as in the annexed sketch, (p. 94); and it may excite a smile when I observe, that while I had the model constructed, from which it is drawn, one of the canons of the cathedral remarked, that "the English were a wise people, always travelling to seek improvements and carry them home!" Those oxen that are likely to gore people are marked on the horns, as with the "fœnum habet in cornu," of Horace, to denote their

being mischievous, or "bois chi sunt de mala fama," which exonerates the owner from fine, if accidents occur. The driver guides by a rein from the yoke of each ox, passed round the inner ear, which torment, added to that of the ligatures on the horns, renders the sight of them with their bended necks, slowly dragging the creaking car, a melancholy object; and they are not only whipped, but goaded along, as with the ancients. Notwithstanding the barbarous construction of these carts, the farmers murmur at being obliged to alter them, complaining that, besides the unnecessary expense, the fixed axletree occasions heavier working on the wheels, and more shaking to the cart than the moveable one; nor can they conceive that wheels with spokes are capable of bearing as much weight as those that are solid. In some of the old roads, the ruts are worn, by the heads of the nails, nearly as deep as the semi-diameter of the wheels, which, however, is thought no inconvenience, and I was told that the new road would be imperfect until it was thus worn into a similar shape.



The Sardinian plough also claims the merit of antiquity, being the simple "aratrum" of the Romans, and is so light an instrument, that, penetrating to the depth of only two or three inches, it rather scratches the ground than produces a furrow. It is not only unprovided with a coulter, but is very frequently devoid of any iron appendage. When a piece of ground is marked out for tillage, the proprietors cast lots for the different portions. The underwood on the respective allotments is then cut down, and when withered and dried is burnt on the spot. In the process of ploughing, the instrument is not directed in a straight line, but made to wind round the different roots, stones, trees, and other impediments. If a peasant, who cannot afford to use oxen, clears a piece of land by the "marrone," a kind of hoe, he is exempt from rent and taxes the first year. Most of the garden-grounds are worked with the hoe, the spade and mattock being unknown, except to the Piedmontese labourers on the new roads.

All the corn is left in the fields until it is threshed, an operation expensively effected by the tread of mares and colts, on an area, called "argiolo," previously prepared by paring off the sward, and beating the soil with a mallet to the required hardness. The animals are formed into two chains, of twenty or more in each, by tying their necks loosely together, with one which is well broken in, at each end. The two sets work alternately, running round a strong pole, over the wheatsheaves, under the care of a skilful driver, called "su bazoni," who, with

the proprietor of the animals, is usually paid in kind. Some of the very inferior farmers use oxen with large stones tied to them. These modes of threshing are defended by the Sards, under the pretext that the straw is, by that process, rendered sufficiently small for oxen to eat, as they have no idea of cutting it; but to a foreigner the straw seems bruised and spoiled, whilst the corn for making bread, not only requires to be well washed, but occasions the women a great loss of time in picking it clean. Winnowing is managed by merely throwing the corn up from the argiolo into the air, for the wind to disperse the chaff.

The farmers are ignorant of the advantage of laying down grasses, when land is exhausted; nor is there any regular system of manuring; but when that measure is urgently required, it is recurred to in October, which is thence called "mes e ladaminis," from "ladamini," manure. Paring and burning is the grand restorative; and to prevent accidents from the rapidity with which flame spreads over tracts parched by the summer heats, the burning of stubble is prohibited by the Carta de Logu, till the festival of the Virgin, on the 8th of September; and those who wish to fire their grounds are obliged by the same code, so early as St. Peter's day, the 29th of June, to form a paillamento, or cleared space, around them, to prevent injury to their neighbours. Few of the grounds are irrigated by artificial means, except the Tanche, where the water is generally drawn up by the Persian wheel, in which useful machine I

observed an additional staff inserted into the main cylinder, which, leading to the head of the horse, guides him steadily round.

Cattle, sheep, goats, and swine are divided into two classes; the "manso," being those which work, or yield milk, wool, &c., are therefore carefully tended, and admitted to the best pastures; and the "rude," or those which are intended for slaughter, or to be kept for breeding, and are allowed to ramble over hills and wastes till they become almost wild; but, with the exception of swine, they cannot be said to improve much. All "bestiame rude," except horses, must bear a mark on the ear, or they are liable to seizure. The amount of property, whether of shepherds or other individuals, is calculated by "segni," that is, each flock or herd has a particular mark, cross, or cipher. Thus five or six hundred sheep bear one mark, and are called "un segno," but of larger animals, one or two hundred at most form a sign. The young animals are not included in the enumeration, because they are often sold, whereas the sign is kept up to one number, and two or more petty proprietors often unite in forming one "segno." All the work of the fields is done by oxen, and in many points of husbandry they are superior to horses.

The only artificial fodder is the "mischiale," or barley, lucerne, basil, and vetches, mixed in the manner which is mentioned by Pliny. The "triticum repens," or couch-grass, such a decided evidence of bad cultivation, grows very generally, and is eaten by the cattle.

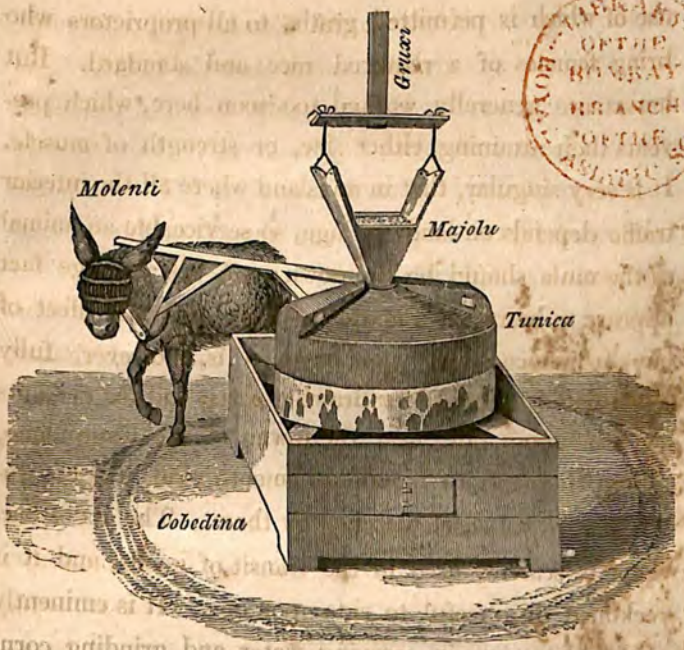
But as all verdure is burnt up by the sun in summer, and no precautions are taken for housing the animals, or providing dry forage, the stock are much exposed to hunger, and great numbers annually fall victims to famine; their condition, indeed, may be said to ebb and flow with the seasons. I attempted to reason with a proprietor on the policy of making hay, and recommended the Maltese custom of fattening bullocks with cotton-seed; "Oh," said he, "our meat is fat enough for us, and those who like it more so, can pour oil over it."

There are two kinds of horses in Sardinia; those reared in the Tanche, called "cavalli di razza," and the common, denominated "mansi," or "rudi," according as they are more or less kept in stables. The very small horse, called "acchetta," was anciently in high esteem with the Roman matrons, and is certainly an easy-paced, lively little animal. Sardinian horses are in general free from vice, patient of fatigue, and thrive on moderate food; and the Sards, like the Arabs, acquire a perfect management of them, without making it a study. Infinite pains are taken with the "cavalli di razza," and their breed is carefully attended to, as it is customary to have horse-races in every village in the island, once a-year at least, and on every festival in the larger towns. That attention has been paid to their improvement for at least four centuries, appears from the Carta de Logu, wherein is specified the value of the horse required for an armed man to present himself upon; and Eleanor, moreover, prohibited her subjects from selling saddle-horses to

strangers. Though travelling in Sardinia is not yet facilitated by good roads, the agreeable amble of their horses greatly promotes equestrian exercise. It is called the "passo portante," and differs so much from the natural amble, that some horses, from its difficulty, never attain the correct step, but fall into a shuffling trot. The breaking in is harshly managed by means of rope trammels, and requires three weeks or a month; but when the "portante" is once gained, it is never afterwards lost. In moving along, the horses successively raise the fore and hind foot of the same side, and then those of the other, so that, at the same instant, they stand either on two right or two left legs. They keep up this pace for several hours, and though not graceful, I have found it a great comfort while travelling in that country. This acquirement is an object of importance with the country gentlemen; and when I was once riding with Signor Mameli, in the Campidano, we were met by an acquaintance of his, whose first inquiries, as usual on such meetings, were after the welfare of the cattle, and amongst other questions, he asked, "Have you still got your large red horse?" "Yes." "Has he taken the portante yet?" "No." "Why then do you keep such a dolt?"

For the improvement of the breed of horses, and of stock in general, there is an establishment in the plain of Ghilarza, named the "Regia Tanca," where Arabian and Spanish stallions are kept at the expense of government, as also Swiss bulls, and rams of various countries, the

use of which is permitted gratis, to all proprietors who bring females of a required race and standard. But horses are generally worked too soon here, which prevents their attaining either size, or strength of muscle. It is very singular, that in an island where all the interior traffic depends on land-carriage, so serviceable an animal as the mule should be unknown; yet this strange fact appears to be rather a matter of taste, than the effect of any ordinance. The use of oxen is, however, fully appreciated, not only for drawing carts, and for peasants to ride upon, but, near the towns of the Campidano, where there are a few miles of smooth road, it is not ununusual to see coaches drawn by them. The ass of Sardinia is scarcely used in the transit of goods, and it is reckoned disgraceful to ride upon one. It is eminently useful, however, in carrying water and grinding corn, for this animal is not much larger than a Newfoundland dog, so that, with the mill and all its apparatus, it occupies only a corner of a room. Thus every house in the Campidano, as well as in many other districts, has its little mill, the "mola asinaria" of the ancients, and its ass to turn it, thence called "su molenti," patiently toiling the whole day, except when wanted to carry water. It may be added that windmills are unknown, and that water-mills are almost confined to a few places in the Capo di Sopra. But the domestic practice, though humble, is the most general; a representation of the apparatus may therefore prove interesting, as it is doubtlessly possessed of classical antiquity.



There are fine forests on the mountainous parts of Sardinia, which are called "littu," but, when growing on the sides and bottoms of dells, are named "pudentis." The best timber is in the Goceano, the Marghine, Planargia, Gallura, and Barbargia. On the side of the mountains of Genargentu there is an extensive elevated flat, called "su Sarcidanu," (probably from Arcipiano, or mountain plain,) clothed with fine oak, beech, chestnut, and cork-trees, where the natives of Aritzu, Gadoni, Laconi, Nurallau, and Isili have the privilege of feeding swine. On the Menomeni range, between St. Lussurgiu and Macomer, is "su littu de St. Antoni," another elevated plain, about nine miles in width and eleven or twelve in

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length, also covered with a rich forest. The Giarre de Serri has been already mentioned, and the hills of Trebina and Arcuosu have fine woods, plentifully stocked with wild hogs and game. Pine-trees I observed only near Terranova, and not many even there. The cork-tree is the finest I have met with, and though profusely scattered over the Capo di Sopra, very little of its bark is exported. No manna is gathered, though it is not uncommon to meet the "fraxinus ornus," from which it is so plentifully extracted in Sicily. Many laws have been promulgated for the care and preservation of the woods, yet every abuse prevails, and the shepherds continually damage large tracts, not only by the injurious browsing of their flocks and herds, but also by fire and wanton destruction. Timber is extremely scarce in the cultivated districts, and particularly in the Campidano, while, for want of roads and means of conveyance, that of the forests is almost useless. In vain have the district magistrates been enjoined, under heavy penalties, to plant trees, at the expense of the respective towns, and to form public walks, for, except at Sassari, the edict has been utterly disregarded; the Sards, perhaps, thinking with Dr. Johnson, that "there is a frightful interval between the seed and the timber!"

A similar neglect has attended the injunction to plant mulberry-trees in all the Tanche, to facilitate the introduction of the silkworm, for which the climate appears well calculated. A dwarf mulberry-tree, called "mura e orru," grows in abundance all over Sardinia, and the

ogliastra, or wild olive, is found on all the higher grounds. Wild pears and cherries, as well as the "crabioni," a small fig, are seen every where, but especially in the Sulcis. The "lambriscu," or wild grape, grows profusely, is widely dispersed, and a tolerable light wine is made from it.

Amongst the orchard fruit are, figs, grapes, melons, apples, apricots, peaches, almonds, and the "ficu moriscu," or prickly-pear. These are universally met with, but walnuts and chestnuts are almost confined to Aritzu, Tonara, and St. Lussurgiu. Oranges, lemons, and citrons are most attended to at Iglesias, Domus-novas, Villa-Cidro, Milis, and Sassari, but are not held in great esteem; and whether they were considered as of too little value, or if to encourage the propagation, is uncertain, but they are not yet included in the decimu, or tithe. The Sards are ignorant of the method of infusing the flowers, and have not yet exported either the juice or rinds of the "argrumi," (or oranges and lemons of all kinds,) though, having more than they consume, much is wasted; and it is customary to see fruit on the trees throughout the year. From this indifference, the amount of the annual export of fruit is little more than a thousand pounds sterling. Date-trees grow on the Campidano, and some of the produce is gathered and sold, but is not of a good quality, the tree being cultivated principally for its fine etiolated branches, so useful and ornamental in their processions, and other church ceremonies.

Both the cultivated and uncultivated vegetables are

particularly fine and abundant. The celery and tomatas are the largest and best flavoured I have met with; and the "torzi," a kind of turnip-cabbage, are gigantic when compared with those of Italy, Sicily, or Greece, weighing, without the leaves, eight or ten English pounds each. Pease and cabbages grow wild in the greatest luxuriance, and the asparagus of the hedges is sold in profusion in the market, in the months of March and April. Throughout the spring, the plains are covered with a mixture of weeds and wild flowers of peculiar beauty, and amongst the most flourishing plants may be observed the myrtle, juniper, arbutus, woodbine, jasmine, acanthus, borage, madder, basil, and senape. This floral variety is the source of a plentiful supply of excellent honey and wax; but that portion of the former, however, which is taken from the hives in autumn, retains the bitterness thus stigmatized by Horace:

> Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors
> Et crassum unguentum, et Sardo cum melle papaver
> Offendunt.

Various reasons have been assigned for the cause of this quality, some imputing it to the flowers of the arbutus, others to yew, laurel, and rue; but many more to the paradoxical "erba sardoa," a plant said to produce fatal convulsions, that agitate and distort the mouth of the patient, so as to make him appear to smile though in agonizing pain. From this arose the proverb, Σαρδώνιος γέλως, or Sardonic laugh, to express the affected merriment that conceals severe uneasiness, or the assumed

smile of bad and malicious men. It was said to be administered, by the Carthaginians, to the human victims destined to be sacrificed to Saturn, that the horrid tragedy might assume an appearance of festivity. Virgil's Bucolic of Corydon and Thyrsis, has been quoted in proof of the malignant effects of the erba sardoa:

> Immo ego Sardois videar tibi amarior herbis,
> Horridior rusco, projeta vilior alga:

thus freely translated by Dryden:

> May I become as abject in thy sight
> As sea-weed on the shore, and black as night;
> Rough as a bur, deformed like him who chaws
> Sardinian herbage to contract his jaws.

This herb, so singular and pernicious, is mentioned by Pausanias, Isidorus, Pliny, Suidas, and a host of other ancient writers. Homer applies it to the expression of countenance assumed by Ulysses on having the shin-bone of an ox thrown at him; and Dioscorides gives a detailed description of it under the term βατραχιον. In my frequent inquiries on the subject, I found the belief of its existence very general, and the "risus Sardonicus" a familiar term. It was described by some as a parasitic weed, growing on the banks of rivulets amongst aquatic plants, being called "djurra" at Terranova, and "lohone" at Tempio. A farmer at Alghero told me it was very dangerous to eat water-cresses, as the fatal parasite adhered closely to the leaves, and begged me therefore to order my boat's crew to throw away some very fine ones, which they had just gathered. Still, as I could

not procure a specimen at either of those places, or get any authentic relation of accident therefrom, I must either conclude the herb not to have been hitherto recognised by the moderns; or that the whole story is entitled to no more credence than that of the wonderful fountains of Sardinia, which destroyed the sight of robbers and perjurers, but improved the eyes of the virtuous; —or the account of the damsels, in Solinus, having two pupils to each eye. The acrid pungency of the ranunculus sceleratus, which is found in great luxuriance, might indeed, if applied inside the mouth, give some colour to the tradition. The apium, or parsley with a finely-divided leaf, so early noticed by the ancients, grows wild in such plenty, that Linnæus thought Sardinia its native country. Many of the natives suppose this to have been the erba sardoa, and that it has now lost its poisonous quality; but according to Dr. Woodville, although parsley is commonly used in our cooking, it occasions epilepsy in some constitutions, or at least aggravates the epileptic fits of those who are subject to this disease.

The central position of Sardinia, between Spain, France, Italy, and Africa, would allure a more enterprising people to commerce and maritime adventure; the beautiful harbours of St. Pietro, Porto Conte, Maddalena, and Terranova, with the spacious bays of Cagliari, Palmas, Oristano, Alghero, Porto Torres, Vignola, and Tortoli, being admirable stations, from whence the various produce of the different parts of the island might

easily be embarked. Yet, although the Sards possess these facilities, and most of the elements of foreign and domestic trade, they are nevertheless insensible to these important advantages. Pastoral habits have induced indolence, whilst petty warfare has blinded them to national improvement, and with an apathy truly unaccountable in islanders, they have an utter aversion to the sea; a voyage to terra firma, as they call a visit to Genoa, being their ne plus ultra. Not only all the trade, therefore, is carried on by strangers, but even the fish on their coasts, and in their harbours, is caught by Sicilians, Neapolitans, Tuscans, and Genoese. Soap, stationery, drugs, spices, glass, pottery, furniture, and almost every article of dress, whether for the gentry or the peasantry, even to the "barettas," or cloth caps worn by the lower classes, and comforts of every kind, are imported. Though possessing so much rich ore, iron and steel bars are also supplied from abroad;—nay more, the Sicilians even persuaded them to procure the salt for curing their tunnies from Sicily, pretending it was better adapted for the purpose than that of Cagliari or Oristano. And pozzolana was procured for the foundations of their bridges, and other uses, at a vast expense, from Naples, until Cavalier La Marmora showed them the abundance they have in their own volcanic districts. This general neglect of trade cannot be wholly imputed to vexatious laws or arbitrary restrictions, but, as Hume has said, "Commerce "is apt to decay in absolute governments, not because it "is there less secure, but because it is less honourable."

In England, although failures and distress often visit individuals from inordinate enterprise, yet the country in the mean time prospers; but in Sardinia, both languish from undertaking nothing. This inaction naturally preventing the acquisition of much disposable wealth, projects for manufactures, or growing sugar, and schemes for mines, potteries, and tanneries, have always failed for want of capital. Yet it cannot be doubted, that the general state of Sardinia has been materially improved under the house of Savoy, and its improvement is still advancing, in spite of the habitual idleness, contempt of innovation, and carelessness for the future, which are inseparable from a true Sard.

Corn is the principal article of export, but the quantity falls far short of that vaunted by ancient authors, and which drew forth the "Siciliam et Sardiniam benignissimas urbis Romanæ nutrices" of Valerius Maximus. Its export is not allowed, unless the quantity is considerable; and a heavy duty is injudiciously imposed, as a substitute for a general land-tax. Unless the average price of wheat, in the principal markets, is above ten reals the starello, its importation is prohibited, as is its exportation if more than thirty. The average price is established, and made public every three months, or oftener if any great variation, or other peculiar circumstances occur, by a proclamation of the Intendant-general. The largest portion of wheat is of a very superior, though soft kind, called "trigu," but it will keep good only about eighteen or twenty months; it is usually sowed in November and

December, and reaped in June. The peasants, in some of the villages, sow the grain from a bag round the neck, the "trimaria" of the Romans. Of the different kinds of corn that are cultivated, the "listra niedda" ranks as the best, though the "cicireddu nieddu" is nearly as good; the "coa de azzargiu," or heart of steel, has a hard, semi-transparent grain;—the "semini-biancu" produces excellent straw, and the "seme rosso" is the most common. The amount of the annual crops decide the extent of the commercial operations for the year; abundant harvests allow of nearly 400,000 starelli being exported, each starello equal to about a bushel and a quarter Winchester measure, though a difference of twelve per cent. is made in measuring "raso," even with the edge of the measure, or "colmo," heaped up. The barley is inferior in quality as compared with the wheat; its cultivation allows of about 200,000 starelli being exported. Maize, or Indian corn, the "granu Turco" of the Sards, is not generally grown, though it succeeds well in Campo Lazzaro, Padria, Meilogu, and the Sulcis, and the cultivation of it is extending in other parts of the island. This useful grain is used principally in the dishes called "Minestra," and "Polenta," but bread is not yet made of it, except at Flumini major; the greater part is therefore exported, and amounts to about 5 or 6000 starelli. The quantity of flour, biscuit, and maccaroni, which is shipped off, is also proportionate to the harvest, and state of the markets. Of pulse, there are usually 100,000 starelli of beans, 200,000 of pease, and 1000 of lentils, exported annually.

The culture of vines is becoming every year of increasing importance to Sardinia, both the climate and soil being adapted to render them productive. The wines are named after the grapes from which they are expressed. Of the sweet wines, which are generally white, the most esteemed are the moscatu, the giro, and the cananau of the Campidano; the muscatu of Alghero; and the malvagia of Sorso. The strongest wines are the malvagia of Cagliari, Bosa, Quartu, and Alghero; the nascu and guarnaccia of Oristano and Cagliari, and the red wines of Alghero and Ogliastra. The more common white wines are those of Terralba, Sassari, and Tiesi; with the ginias, nieddu, and serrabusu of the Campidano. About 2000 Catalan pipes, each containing a hundred quartieri of eight pints, are annually embarked at Alghero, 1700 at Ogliastra, and 5 or 600 at Cagliari. This is a profitable branch of commerce, which might be largely increased both in quality and quantity, though the latter is too frequently forced at the expense of the former. It is made during the months of September and October, in cool cellars furnished with large vats, open at the top, which are filled with grapes, black, white, and red, ripe and unripe, sound and decayed, in a promiscuous heap; a mixture that cannot fail to be injurious to the produce. The fruit is thus left four or five days to effervesce, the proper period depending on the state of the weather, but easily distinguished by tasting the expressed juice; the upper grapes then being removed, (as only fit for making vinegar,) a man gets in bare legged, and tramples down

the remainder with his feet. As the process advances, the treader occasionally takes out the must with a bucket, and pours it through a strainer into the next vat, whence it is again drawn off through a sieve into regular butts, which are left without bungs until the following spring, when it is finally barrelled for consumption. Wine of a second quality is made by putting the lees under a screw-press; and a third sort, the "vinetto" or "piricciolu," is yielded by adding water, and again pressing the lees; thus making the "lora' of Pliny. Lastly, the "vinaccie" or dregs, after being well soaked in water, are put under a heavy weight to prevent fermentation, and are kept as winter food for the oxen.

There are several beautiful and extensive olive grounds in various parts of the island, but oil has been neither so abundant, nor so profitable an export as it might be. Yet the Stamenti, early in the seventeenth century, enjoined every householder annually to engraft ten wild olive trees, and every possessor of five hundred trees, to establish an oil mill. The house of Savoy have offered every encouragement for the propagation of this branch of commerce, and it is consequently rapidly increasing. The olive-groves of Bosa, Sorso, Sennori, Iglesias, Cuglieri, and Oristano, are reckoned very good, but the best are those of Sassari, where they begin to express the oil in December, and finish in February, producing about 5000 barrels. A small quantity of inferior oil is also produced from the Ogliastra, or wild olive, which, with that made from the Lentiscus, serves the peasants for burning.

Cheese is one of the most considerable objects of rural economy, particularly in the Sulcis; though only a small portion of butter is made, and the greater part even of that is boiled down to ensure its keeping, in which state it is called "manteca." From inattention to the treatment of their cows, very little milk is obtained from them; the cheese is, therefore, mostly made from sheep and goat's milk, and from being steeped in brine, is offensive to an English palate. Of the fine dry cheese of Iglesias and Sinnai about 3000 cantars are annually made, and of the common and coarse, 12,000. The months for making it are May, June, and September; and a great quantity is immediately shipped off for Naples and Malta, at the first of which places it is in high demand. The inferiority of these primary articles of consumption, and the neglected state of the macchie and paribili, strongly illustrate the indignant exclamation of Arthur Young. "Good Heaven!" says he, on being disappointed of milk, "what an idea northern people have (like myself, before I knew better) of a fine sun, and a delicious climate, as it is called, that gives myrtles, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, jasmines, and aloes, in the hedges; yet are such countries, if irrigation be wanted, the veriest deserts in the world! On the most miserable tracts of our heaths and moors, you will find butter, milk, and cream; give me that which will feed a cow, and let oranges remain in Provence."

Salt is an important article of export, and is one of the most profitable branches of the royal revenue; for,

besides the Piedmontese states, Sweden was till lately entirely supplied from Sardinia. The salterns are worked by galley-slaves, but the excavation of the mounds, and the carriage of the salt is a labour forced on the adjacent villagers, for which they receive a small compensation. Some idea may be formed of the gain accruing to the royal purse, when it is stated, that his majesty's expenses are not more than nine reals, or four fifths of a dollar per salm, and his continental subjects are obliged to take many thousand salms, at fifty dollars each. The Sards, in general, pay but five dollars the salm, and in the capital it is furnished gratis, in consequence of the salterns ceded by the city to the king. Around Cagliari there are three natural salterns, Molentargius, Spiaggia di Mezzo, and Rollone; there is also an artificial one at the Lazzaretto, and another near St. Peter's church, all of which belong to government, and if well regulated, would annually produce ninety thousand salms. Besides these, there are four other artificial salterns in the gulf of Cagliari, respectively called La Vittoria, Media-plaja, Cortelonga, and La Maddalena, in favourable seasons yielding together about 12,000 salms. These the king has let out to individuals, at the rate of twenty-five scudis for every productive "casella," or square compartment. The salterns of Teulada have been abandoned for some years, but, if attended to, would probably yield upwards of 6000 salms; and those of Oristano, which produce only 4000, might be increased to 20,000. The salterns of Terranova, though languishing under every kind of

neglect, yield at least 1000 salms. There are various other salt-lakes besides these, but the produce is purposely broken up, mixed with sand and stones, and then thrown off the banks, by order of government, to prevent any one from benefiting thereby, to the injury of the royal revenue. It is usually sold by the salm, which consists of fourteen cantars of coarse salt, or twelve of the finer sort.

Tobacco is also a royal monopoly: its culture and preparation were introduced by the Austrians in 1714, and have been attended with the greatest success; for the plant, instead of exhausting the ground, is found to improve it. Around Sassari, Alghero, and the adjacent villages, tobacco is grown by individuals, who must each be furnished with an express license, and are obliged to sell the produce to government. The snuff is made at the royal works at Sassari; a mill has lately been established at Porta Gesù, at Cagliari, where segars and smoking tobacco, also, are prepared. The snuffs are called the Zenziglio, Scaglia-bianca, and the Manocco, of which the first, made from the points of the leaves only, is the most esteemed; it is a light yellow, and resembles that of Valencia.

Linseed is produced in the greatest abundance in the neighbourhood of Oristano, where it is gathered in June and July, and embarked in September, to the amount of nearly 2000 starelli per annum. About 1000 cantars only of flax are exported; the rest is used in the linen manufactures of the country, of which the best are made

at Busachi, and called "Canuisa," or shirt-linen, from the purpose for which it is intended; whilst the inferior sorts are denominated "tela grussa." For a similar reason, not more than 3000 cantars of indifferent wool are exported, the rest being chiefly made into "furesi," or coarse cloths by the villagers: yet the climate would admit of wool as fine as the Spanish, and sheepwalks of large extent could easily be established. The best quality of cloth is the "orbacci e panneddus," made of lambs' wool; the second sort includes the coarse black, yellow, and red woollens, called "sajale;" and the third is a common sort of blanket, the "burras" of the huts and villages. The linens, carpets, and "frassudas," or bedcovers, of Fonni, though coarse, are used every where, and yield a good profit to the manufacturers. A superior light flannel, "pannizzu," is made in the province of Sulcis, for swathing infants, and for shawls.

Silk is as yet produced only for amusement, except at Dorgali, where a coarse kind is wove for sale. The towns of Galtelli, Sassari, Cuglieri, and Nuoro, have yielded a few pounds of inferior silk; but the process throughout is ill understood, and a proprietor at Alghero is actually obliged to send his cocoons to Cagliari to be reeled off. Yet they are proud of their manufactures, though they perceive all the fine cloths come from abroad; nor was much surprise manifested by a circle of villagers, to whom, in noticing the perfection attained in England, I instanced the celebrated experiment of shearing a sheep in the morning, causing its wool to pass

through all the processes necessary to form cloth, and making that cloth into a coat, which was worn the same day at dinner: they only remarked, that the "gente mannu" was in too great a hurry!

The cultivation of cotton is found so successful, that although not yet sufficient to form an article of export or manufacture, except being spun and knit into stockings, it would probably soon grow into importance, were not the gigantic efforts of Mahommed Ali, the viceroy of Egypt, likely to supply the markets of all Europe. This, however, was a consequence I so little anticipated when in Egypt two years before, that although his highness told me his expectations, and I was aware he possessed both a mind to conceive, and ability to execute the greatest projects, I was pleased with the idea of furthering so excellent a branch of cottage industry in Sardinia. I therefore took with me and distributed among the cultivators, from the viceroy downwards, a considerable quantity of the white and yellow cotton-seed of Malta, usually termed the Gallipoli and the Nankin, the staple of which combines both length and silkiness in an eminent degree; whilst the pods yield more than a third of their weight in clean cotton. The soil and climate of the Campidano is evidently genial to its growth, and the cultivation, if properly increased, would afford employment to hundreds in ploughing, transplanting, clearing, and plucking; while the less active and the young may be busied in picking the web from the seed, and twisting yarn. As a specimen of political economy in a person

high in office, I may relate that I was advised to be less liberal in my gifts, "Because," said my friend, "the more the culture is extended, the more the material will fall in value!"

Madder grows wild in many parts of the island, yet both this and the little that is cultivated, are only used by the peasants for dyeing their coarse cloth, though it might be made a profitable branch of industry. The Lichens roccella, parellus, postulatus, tartareus, and corallinus, with other rock mosses for dyeing, common throughout the island, under the name of erba muscia, (the corcar of Scotland,) are annually collected to the amount of three or four thousand pounds value. But the beautiful tincture called, by Aristophanes and others, *βάμμα Σαρδινιακόν*, is no longer known, though it was so greatly admired for its delicate vermillion hue, that "tinctura Sardiniaca" became a proverb to express the mantling blush of modest innocence. Perhaps the use of herbs, instead of testaceous animals, might have caused its neglect, for even in Pliny's time, we find the Gauls had "invented means to counterfeit the purple of Tyre, and scarlet, and violet, with all other devisable colours, with the juice only of certain herbs." "The men," he continues, "believe me, are wiser than their neighbours of other nations before them; they hazard not themselves to sound and search into the bottom of the deep sea for burrets, porpuræ, and such shell fishes. These adventure not their lives in strange coasts and blind bays, where never ship hath rid at anchor, offering their bodies

as a prey to the monsters of the sea, while they seek to deprive them of their food, to provide that whereby unchaste dames might bedeck themselves to allure and content adulterous ruffians, as also those gallants again, who strutting thus in their gay colours, might court fair ladies and wedded wives."

Amongst other exports may be enumerated the saffron of Sardara and San Luri; and the indifferent brandy made at Villa-Cidro, Gavoi, and S. Lussurgiu. Barilla is permitted to be cultivated only in the environs of Oristano, Cagliari, Quartu, and a few other places, as it is thought to impoverish the land, and render it unfit for corn for several years after. Nor is it allowed to be burnt near the capital, except during winds that render those grounds the leeward side of the city. Nearly nine thousand cantars are annually collected, exclusive of the "burdina," or produce of the wild plant, that flourishes in the arid land near the salterns. Galena, or native sulphuret of lead, for the use of potteries, is exported, and a very trifling quantity of metal. Stag-horns and bones are sent to Marseilles, to the amount of a hundred cantars per annum. About eighty cantars of sweet almonds, and sixty of bitter are exported, the produce of various tanche. Linen rags are shipped to the yearly amount of five thousand cantars; they form a disgusting, though profitable cargo, and that art is much to be admired, which converts so unseemly an article into one so useful and beautiful as paper.

The bullocks of Sardinia are of a small size, with very

long horns; but the beef is excellent in quality; the sheep are very tolerable, and may be had on reasonable terms; and the swine, especially in winter, are the best in Europe. Fine lard, hams, supressada and bacon, are exported to the amount of six or seven hundred cantars of each. It is, however, a singular trait of Sardinian character, that farmers dislike to sell their live-stock to any extent; and though this disinclination is now wearing off, when the Russian fleet victualled at Cagliari, as late as 1770, it was with considerable difficulty the Viceroy could induce the people to part with their animals, as they complained that "the Muscovites were taking the meat out of their mouths!" This peculiarity on the one hand, and the impolicy of heavy export duties on the other, disables the local trade from supplying its own transit, or returning a sufficient profit to the growers. It is discreditable that the peltry of their stock should be largely exported, for leather being so generally worn, could certainly be advantageously dressed in the island. Yet, except a little used by the lower classes from the indifferent tanneries at Sassari, Bosa, and Cagliari, the whole consumption consists of skins tanned at Marseilles, or other foreign places; as if the natives were unconscious of the commercial wealth, accruing from the application of labour and skill to raw materials. Of the hides of oxen I was unable to procure an exact return; but of sheep-skins there are upwards of 25,000, and of goat-skins 20,000, embarked in September. Of kid or lamb-skins, about 60,000 are collected in January and Fe-

bruary, and shipped in March and April. Among the yearly exports are also 4 or 5000 fox-skins, 2000 martin, and 60,000 rabbit and hare-skins, with about 5000 cantars of cornucci, or dried skins, for making glue.

The woods and forests abound with stags, mufflons, wild-boars, and all the variety of game. The stags are not large, and are chiefly found in the Nurra, Sulcis, Barbargia, and Gallura. The daino, or deer, a beautiful little animal, and one of the principal objects of chase, is very generally found in companies of twenty or thirty, and is less difficult to kill than the stag. The mufflon is a ruminating animal, frequenting only the highest and most secluded woods, where from its timidity and fleetness, it is with difficulty shot. The male is named "murvoni," and the female "murva," but it is not unusual to hear the peasants indiscriminately denominate them "mufion;" this is a palpable corruption of the Greek ophion, an animal quoted by Pliny as less than a stag, but like it in hair, though he erroneously supposed the race to be utterly extinct. The form of the ears, head, legs, and hoof, identify the mufflon with the sheep, although in size it is rather larger, and is moreover clothed with hair instead of wool. The horns are neither full nor deciduous, but hollow, and precisely similar to those of the ram, while the bleat is the same; it propagates also very readily with sheep, the mixed produce being the "umbro." Though it is so shy in its wild state, the mufflon soon accommodates itself to domestic habits; and I saw one belonging to the archbishop Navoni, the hospitable pri-

mate of the island, singularly tame and playful, of which this is a sketch.



The fisheries of Sardinia have been extremely productive, but are almost entirely managed by strangers. There are tonnare, or establishments for taking the tunny-fish, at the Saline, on the north coast, and at Flumentargiu, Porto-Paglia, Porto-Scus, Piana islet, Cala-Vinagra, and Cala-Sapone, on the west coast. The shoal annually enters the Mediterranean early in the spring, skirts along the shores of Spain and France, then descending by Corsica, some escape through the straits of Bonifacio, while the rest pursue their course towards the Black Sea, round the south end of Sardinia, but tarry there from April to July. From these circumstances the northernmost tonnare are called *Windward*, and the southerly *Leeward*; hearty, therefore, are the prayers at

S. Pietro and Porto-Scus, that damage may befal the windward nets. The devotion heretofore paid to Neptune, invoked under the name of Alexicacus, to preserve the tunny-nets from the sword of the Xiphias, is now transferred to a Catholic saint, selected by lot. That the tunny is bred in muddy water seems notorious from the various names, Palamide, Limosa, and Limaria. It is said to be much harassed on these shores by the Assilo, a winged insect, resembling a scorpion, four lines long and one broad, having a small compressed head, body cylindrical below, and broad wings of a dark yellow; found in damp places, and on the sea shore. It stings the tunny where the skin is thinnest, near the first dorsal fin, which almost drives it mad, occasioning the fish to throw itself about in such an extraordinary manner, as to fall panting on the sands. This fact was known to the ancients, and is well described in the second book of the Halieutics of Oppian. Both the sword-fish and anchovy are now become scarce here, and the same may be said even of the sardines, though it is inferred they must have been extremely abundant when they acquired this name. The natives with more religious submission than philosophic judgment, ascribe this failure to the will and pleasure of the Almighty, whereas the natural cause is probably some accidental obstructions to the lodging of their spawn, which is thereby deprived of the protection indispensable to the existence of the egg. In 1824, the fishing of anchovies, which was wont to commence in May and continue to August, was prohibited by government till the

1st of July, in order that the tonnare might meet no interruption. The visits of migratory fish, however, are generally capricious, and even the tunny has also for some years been gradually failing, so that the produce of many of the tonnare, during the last two or three seasons, has scarcely repaid the expenses of the establishments. Those tunnies which do not weigh a hundred pounds, are called "scampirri," all under three hundred "mezzi tonni," and all above that weight, "tonni." All the several parts of the fish are turned to account, and most of them salted separately; but the "sorra," or belly pieces, and the "netta," or shoulder pieces, are scalded and packed in oil, as the most delicate portions. The vivacity and bustle on the coast is renewed at every "mattanza," or drawing of the nets, and the first tunny of each is sent to the viceroy. To afford an idea of the proportion of profit, however, in one of the most favoured spots, although in the present fallen state of the fishery, I subjoin the following details of the 3680 tunnies, caught at the Saline in 1823, with the prices in new lire of Sardinia, which at the average rate of exchange for that year, might be estimated at about 9*d.* sterling.

EXPENSES.	Sardinian Lire.		Pounds sterling.
Hire of the Tonnara	30,000	or	1125
Wear and tear of the nets . . .	30,000	,,	1125
Oil to preserve part	24,000	,,	900
Cost of barrels	17,000	,,	637
Food of the men	15,000	,,	562
Salaries to ditto	10,000	,,	375
Vessels and boats	12,000	,,	450
			5174

RECEIPTS.

	Sardinian Lire.	Pounds sterling.
Preserved in oil, 1740 kegs . .	150,000	,, 5625
Salted . . . . . 4000 ditto . .	200,000	,, 7500.
Mosciami . . . 150 cantars .	15,000	,, 562
Tunny oil . . . 125 ditto .	10,750.	,, 403
Botarghe . . . 100 ditto Interior parts . 250 ditto	16,000	,, 600
Receipt		14,690
Expenses		5174
Profit		£9516

Besides the coast fisheries, the lakes at Oristano, Cagliari, and Porto Pino, abound with extremely fine mullet, bream, eels, and other fish; which being carefully fattened, renders them a staple article of consumption and commerce, of considerable profit to the proprietors. But notwithstanding this supply, and the variety and abundance of the finny tribe on the coasts, the tables of the middle and lower classes of Sardinia are scantily furnished with fish, an anomaly arising from the taxes, and the want of native fishermen. The markets, therefore, of the largest cities offer, during Lent, a strange scene of eagerness and confusion; and even at Cagliari, I have seen the guards obliged to charge on the assembled crowd, to prevent the destruction of the railing that defended the fishermen's property.

The coral fisheries have been long known, as the ancients sought the article to ornament their shields and helmets. The best are on the west and south coasts, where two or three hundred boats arrive annually, from Naples and Genoa, for the express purpose of fishing for

it; paying only a small duty for anchorage, and an impost of about five per cent. on the produce of their labours. The fishery off Alghero is in great esteem; it commences in March and ends in October, each felucca generally collecting coral to the value of about 1500 dollars, at the rate of 6¼*d.* per English pound weight. The outfit of the boats is not at all expensive, as the coral nets are little better than swabs, which being dragged along the bottom, get entangled with the branches and break them off. Small pieces of the acorus, or blue coral, have been found, but not of so clear a tint as that of the Indian seas. A very curious specimen was fished up in the straits of Bonifacio in 1823; it was a human skull, with coral branches spreading out from each of the eyes and other apertures.

A quantity of pearls, though of a very indifferent quality, is obtained from the pinna nobilis, which abounds in the smooth water of shallow bays, as at Porto Conte and Liscia. This shell is of extraordinary size, measuring from fifteen to twenty-seven inches in length, and is sought for on account of the tuft of silky hair, the byssus of Aristotle, which is attached to it. These filaments are of a glossy brown colour, and being about eight inches in length are easily spun into gloves, stockings, or other articles of dress. The pinna adheres with the small end to the ground, and when the bottom is sandy is readily drawn out; but on clay or rock the byssus cleaves so strongly, that the shell is often broken in the attempt to disengage it. We got upwards of a hundred

of them at a fishing, during calm weather, by merely dropping a rope over them made into a noose, by what seamen call a running bowline knot. Each shell contained one or more of the little Cancer pinnophylax, a crab which appears to be a voluntary inhabitant of this bivalve, and gives countenance to the popular idea of its being placed there by nature to assist its host, by its sagacity in catching food and avoiding danger; an opinion which prevails as much at present as in the days of Oppian and Pliny, the latter of whom says, in some seas it was substituted by a shrimp. The pinna usually lies wide open to attract food, when the crab sallies out; but on perceiving an enemy, particularly if one of the polypus race, instantly regains his testaceous alcove, and communicating the alarm, his protector wards off the approaching peril by firmly closing the shell.

Such are the agricultural and commercial resources of one of the finest islands in the Mediterranean, and which from being more than usually favoured by nature, ought to render a more important return than the following extracts display; although I by no means wish to imply, that either happiness or greatness spring from that "*sabbathless*" pursuit of wealth, which distinguishes some other countries. The public revenues are direct, and indirect: in the first are included the donations, or taxes voted with the consent of the Stamenti, and the contributions for the royal expenses, which are thus stated for the year 1824, in francs.

Ordinary donative	262,800
Extraordinary donative	271,340
Donation to the Queen	120,000
For the posts, roads, and bridges	89,260
The interior administration	102,430
The ecclesiastical subsidy	17,100
Forage and royal patrimony	143,320
Total	1006,250

The indirect revenue is derived from a more fluctuating source, as follows:

The customs	879,000
Salt-works	237,440
Tobacco	404,200
Gunpowder	37,790
Mines	22,340
Fisheries	107,590
Registers, fines, and casuals	53,870
Total	1,742,230

A more extended commerce would place the last of these statements on a widely different footing; but where native industry is wanting, compulsory measures are of little avail,—or, at most, reluctantly obeyed. The impolitic restriction which is placed on the exportation of live-stock from the capital, occasions such an irregularity in the supply, that English ships seldom repair thither for that object. It would be unjust, however, to pass, without notice, the zeal of the British Consul-General, George Bomester, Esq., in all matters relating to the rights and privileges of the flag of his country.

In conclusion, it may be illustrative of what has now been advanced, to show the average of the population,

agriculture, and quantity of live stock, given in a detailed statistical report to Government of the ten years between 1815 and 1825.

POPULATION.	
Adults	316,929
Children	83,678
Absent	1,138

PRODUCE.	Starelli sowed.	Starelli reaped.
Wheat	269,383	1,254,982
Barley	97,718	358,000
Legumes	67,845	221,580

LIVE STOCK.	Mansi.	Rudi.
Horses	28,800	19,900
Oxen	94,100	148,622
Cows	12,872	,,
Calves	7,600	,,
Sheep		802,930
Goats		245,900
Kids		299,481
Swine	23,314	150,140

CHAPTER III.

OF THE INHABITANTS OF SARDINIA.

SARDINIA, having had the misfortune always to be a dependant state, though not wholly subjected, has usually been under the charge of deputed governors, whose transient reigns have been too often marked by impolicy and rapacity. It is at present ruled by a Viceroy for the house of Savoy, who during a term of three years exercises the prerogatives of royalty under certain modifications, on a salary of 60,000 livres. On receiving his appointment, the viceroy is exposed to an embarrassing anomaly; he is sworn at Turin to execute all his majesty's private instructions, and on his arrival at Cagliari, he takes a solemn oath to preserve inviolate the statutes and privileges of the island—though several of these may be quite contrary to the line of conduct, which he had bound himself to execute a few days before.

The second person in the state, is the Regent or Great Chancellor, who presides over the tribunals for the general administration of the kingdom, on a salary of 3000 scudi. The island is divided into 10 prefectures, 32 districts, and 360 communes; the civil affairs of the cities are regulated by a bench of magistrates under the "capo

giurato," or principal judge; and those of the communes by a council of from three to seven members under a syndic. These courts are amenable to the audit of the intendant-general of finance, an office of great importance, and usually holden for three years.

The national concerns are discussed by a representative parliament, called the Stamenti, consisting of the three orders of the state: the first, or Stamento ecclesiastico, selected from the prelates, speaks through the voice of the archbishop of Cagliari; the second, or military chamber, comprehends all those nobles, with or without fiefs, who are above twenty years of age, and speaks through the most ancient feudal nobleman; whilst the third, or royal chamber, is composed of the towns and communes, under the capo giurato of the capital. Each stamento holds its sittings apart, the first chamber in the sacristy of the cathedral, the second in the chapel of the Concezione, and the third in the town-hall. After separately discussing the matter under debate, they communicate by deputies; but it is not a little remarkable, that the deliberations of the ecclesiastical voice, respecting donatives, must be submitted to the pope for his approbation, previous to passing into a law. The stamenti being convened and holden at the king's pleasure, are consequently seldom in strong opposition to the regal desires; yet it is forbidden to appear at the sittings in the royal uniform.

The feudal system is in full activity, though the signorial rights vary according to the investiture; but the lord is required in all cases to assist his vassals, and

to support them during imprisonment. Notwithstanding their baronial power, peers are, in the eye of the law, equally subject with commoners to civil and criminal prosecutions; with the privilege, however, of delaying their answer to any questions for twenty-six days. The children of noblemen, where there is no "fide commessi," or entail, generally share the patrimony equally between them at the father's death, except the married daughters, who, having received their dowry, can urge no further claim; but where there are fiefs, the right of primogeniture is strictly observed. Besides manorial peers, of whom only one, the Lord of Anglona, bears the title of prince, there is a very numerous class of inferior nobles and knights, who, by virtue of their birth or honours, have the privilege of carrying arms, and are exempt from the vexatious decisions of petty judges, and the drudgery of personal signorial attendance. These, in common with the priests, pay nothing to the feudal lord, but only to the king, the clergy, and the prefecture. In levying taxes, or donatives, (as they are styled by government,) the head of each family is summoned to payment by the comptroller of the respective villages, according to an attested list, and pays in proportion to his estimated means.

Although vassals in Sardinia are born free, and can change their lord and residence at will, the degrading services and tenures of feudalism are still in vigour, in most parts of the island. The dependance of a peasant on his baron commences when he is deemed capable of earning his bread, and an annual tribute, either in money

or kind, is exacted on all above the age of eighteen; besides the usual imposts on the lands and stock; the contributions demanded for prisons, robberies, arson, and exemption from the "roadia," or one day's personal labour, as well as from other dominical services. These taxes are levied in addition to the church tithes, the royal imposts, alms (as they are termed), to mendicant cœnobites, and other grinding extortions; which, in some parts of the Marmilla, amount, in the aggregate, to nearly seventy per cent. on the earnings of the vassal! Yet the advocates of this baneful system assert, that the petty farmers are not rendered poor by the weight of the exactions, but feel them merely because they are poor. Most of the laws in force are comprehended in the Carta de Logu, already mentioned in the first Chapter, amended by the successive acts of the Stamenti, the Pragmatic edicts of Philip IV. and the various Pregoni, or decrees of the viceroys; forming, on the whole, a curious mixture of ancient and modern legislature. A few extracts from so unique a Code may be amusing, as exhibiting a specimen of the language of Arborea, and the social compact of the ancient state of the island.

CAP. XXXII.

Volemus, ed ordinamus, chi, si alcuna persona furavit lavori, messadu, over senza messari, ed esserit dessu Rennu, paghit pro s'unu deghi; e si esserit de Ecclesia, over de altera persona, paghit pro s'unu chimbi, s'ind' est binchida, e pro machicia paghit liras bindighe; e si non pagat issa, over attel' homini pro see, seghitsilla un' origla.

We will and order, that if any person steals corn, reaped or not reaped, belonging to the Kingdom, he shall pay ten for one; and if belonging to the Church, or any other person, he shall pay five for one, if he is convicted of it, and as a fine he shall pay fifteen livres; and if he does not pay, or some one else for him, one of his ears shall be cut off.

CAP. L.

Item ordinamus, chi nexuna femina chi sia Fante di lettu angiena, e chi nun siat mugeri legittima; usit, nen deppiat levari dae sa domu dess' habitacioni, chi fagherint impari cun s' Amighu, cos' alcuna dess' homini suo contra sa voluntadi de cussu; sutta pena d' esser condannada, e punida pro fura, secundu ch' in su Capidulu dessas furas si contenit, e siat tenuda de restituiri sas cosas furadas, e levadas: e simili pena s' intendat ass' Amighu, chi levarit contra sa voluntadi dess' Amiga cosas proprias.

We order also, that no woman who is any man's bedfellow, or who is not his legitimate wife, shall dare take away from their mutual place of dwelling of herself and her friend, any thing belonging to the man against his will, under pain of being condemned and punished for theft, according to what is contained in the chapter on thefts, and shall be held to restore the articles stolen and taken away: and a similar punishment is intended against the friend, who shall take any thing away against his friend's will belonging to her.

CAP. LXII.

Item ordinamus, chi ass' homini, chi hat a dimandari chertadori, non siat tenuda sa Corona de ind' illi dari, salvu si s' homini volerit esser chertadori a voluntadi, e plagheri suo: e nientidiminus volemus, chi si deppeat dari chertadori a Ecclesias, e a logos religiosus, chi non hant a haviri armentargios issoru; e simili a viduas, a orfanus, e a poveras istrangeris, e mercantis, ch' indi dimandarint; e non hayirint armentargios issoru.

We order also, that to the man who asks for a pleader, the Corona* shall not be held to give one, though the man may be his own pleader if he chooses; and nevertheless we will, that a pleader shall be given to Churches, and religious places that have no pleader or defender of their own, the same to widows and orphans, and poor strangers, and merchants, who should ask for them, not having defenders of their own.

Of the ordinances which were found too severe, and have since been modified by the Pragmatic and Stamenti decrees, the following are amongst the most remarkable:—

CAP. XXVI.

Volemus ed ordinamus, chi si alcuna persona furarit alcuna cosa sagrada, dae alcuna Ecclesia o de domu de Ecclesia, cio est paramentos, libros, e calighis, o attera cosa sagrada, ed est indi binchida per testimongias, over ch' illu confessarit, paghit pro sa fura primargia assa Ecclesia pro uno chimbi, ed assu Rennu pro sa machicia liras chimbanta; e si non pagat

We will and order, that if any person steals any thing from a church, or from a house belonging to a church, that is, dresses, books, or chalices, or any other sacred thing, and is convicted of the same by witnesses, or by his own confession, he shall pay to the church for his first theft five for one, and to the state a fine of fifty livres; and if he does not pay five for one,

* *Corona* are sittings of magistrates, said to be thus termed from their sitting in a circle.

sas liras chimbanta, e pro s'unu chimbi, secundu chi est naradu de supra, boghitsilli un oghiu; e dae sa fura primargia innantis siat impicadu, ch' indi morgiat o non campit pro denari.

and the fine of fifty livres, one of his eyes shall be plucked out; and after the first theft, he shall be hung till he dies, and shall not live for money.

CAP. LXXVI.

Item ordinamus, chi alcun homini, chi hat a jurari pro testimongiu falsu, s' indi est binchidu, paghit liras chimbanta infra dies bindighi, da chi hat a esser giuygadu; e si non pagat, sigt illi missidu un amu in sa limba, e giugatsi affrastandu per totà sà Terra infini assù muntonargiu; ed innie s' illi tagit sa limba, è lassint illu andari, e plus nolli siat dada fidi pro testimongiu.

We also order, that if any man swears as a false witness, if he is convicted of it, he shall pay fifty livres within fifteen days of the time he is condemned; and if he does not pay, a hook shall be put into his tongue, and he shall be flogged throughout the town unto the dunghill, where his tongue shall be cut out, and he shall be let go, and faith no more given him as a witness.

CAP. CXXVIII.

Pro chi Deus Omnipotenti si debit supra totas cosas onorari, tenniri, e guardari, ed obediri, ed appressu sa gloriosa Virgini Madonna Santa Maria, ed issos Apostolos, e Santos, e Santas de Deus, constituimus ed ordinamus, chi qualunca persona, de qualunca condicioni siat, chi hat a blastimari a Deus, over a Santa Maria, ed illi hat a esser provadu, siat condennada in liras chimbanta, sas qualis deppiat pagari infra dies bindighi, posca chi hat a esser condennada; e si non pagat infra su dittu tempus, mittat silli un amu in sa limba, e siatsilli tagiada, pro modo ch' illu perdat: e si blastimerit alcunu santu, o santa, siat condennada in liras ventichimbi, sas qualis deppiat pagari infra dies bindighi, posca chi hat a esser condennada; e si non pagat infra su dittu tempus, mittatsilli un amu in sa limba, e cun issu siat frustada per tota sa terra, hui hat a averi delinquidu, o fattu su delittu, e non happat attera pena.

Since above all things the Omnipotent God ought to be honoured, held, regarded, and obeyed, and next to him the glorious Virgin St. Mary, and the Apostles, and the male and female Saints of God, we constitute and ordain, that whatever person, of whatever condition he may be, who shall curse God or St. Mary, and it shall be proved against him, shall be condemned to pay fifty livres within fifteen days after condemnation; and if he does not pay within the said time, a hook shall be put into his tongue, and it shall be cut so that he lose it; and if he swears against any male or female Saint, he shall be condemned to pay twenty-five livres within fifteen days after condemnation; and if he does not pay it within the said time, a hook shall be put into his tongue, and with it he shall be flogged all round the town, where he committed the crime, and not to have any further punishment.

The numerous forms, which are grafted upon these laws, have considerably embarrassed the progress of justice, and created so great a confusion, as to make a

swarm of advocates become a necessary evil, and the means of legal redress both expensive and tedious. The ordinances of the viceroys, if enacted in council, become permanent; but those emanating from himself alone, are in force during his viceregency only. They are proclaimed through the towns and villages by a crier called "su Pregoneri," who beats a drum at the corner of each street, and when the inhabitants come to their doors, recites his orders. When he has finished this "ghettai sa grida," the auditors, if content with the tenor of the decree, shout applause, but if otherwise, they retire in silence. In the Barbargia, Ollolai, and other mountainous parts, it is difficult to procure respect to an unpopular pregone; and so little are most of those peasants acquainted with politics, that on the promulgation of the late decrees against bearing arms, considerable anger was excited, and some of the elders threatened to complain of the encroachment to the Court of Madrid! The country judges are extremely poor; and venality is so common, that sentences are just and equitable, only when the government takes a criminal matter in hand. This is one of the leading causes of the assassinations, which have so stigmatized the island. It is an acknowledged difficult task to work a reform in detail: for if a magistrate proves himself more than usually active in his office, he is sure to rouse the vengeance of adverse partisans; and the effect of the whole system and practice is a melancholy want of security, both of persons and property. Thus at Bortigiadas, a village beautifully situated on the side of a mountain in Gallura,

the inhabitants, having taken an aversion to the bishop, killed two rectors who were successively appointed there by that prelate. The present incumbent is wisely residing at Tempio, leaving his flock to a capuchin, whom they permit to remain as their ghostly adviser.

In tribunal examinations, the arguments of the advocates are valued according to their rhetorical excellence, and are therefore more subtle than solid, endeavouring to blind justice by exciting the passions. Nor do the judges recognize the golden rule, which protects the accused from criminating himself by replying to interrogatories, designedly meant to browbeat and entrap him. To the honour of humanity, the savage custom of torture has lately been abolished, and the horrid tree for mangling and dislocating limbs, which stood on the bastion of Sta. Croce in Cagliari, was pulled down amidst the plaudits and execrations of the people in 1821; but culprits are still, in various cases, flogged through the streets upon an ass, previous to execution, especially when the militia or other soldiers have been wounded in apprehending them. When a criminal is hanged for aggravated murder, the body is condemned to be also burnt, after being hacked in the arms and thighs with a large knife by the assistant executioners; the corpse is then extended upon a pile of wood, when the belly is ripped open, and the head cut off and nailed upon the top of the gallows. Besides this, a fine is levied for costs, and for indemnification of the injury done, to the heirs of the murdered person, exclusive of another fine of two hundred scudi for

the abuse of the gun, if the victim was shot. Women condemned to death are executed in male attire. When a felon is sentenced to the galleys, he is paraded through the streets heavily ironed, and with his head shaved and uncovered, between four armed men, and a trumpeter marching before them. Nobles are tried by a jury of seven peers, but, unless for high-treason, are never hanged, a kind of guillotine being used to decollate them; and it must be mentioned to their honour, that only three have been executed during the last fifty years. Knights and lawyers are also entitled to this privilege, and to have their sentence executed by the "mannaju," or head-executioner, who is esteemed more expert than his assistant.

The law is one of the very few professions for youths of respectable connexions in Sardinia, which confers any considerable distinction. The highest rank amongst the lawyers is that of belonging to the "Supremo Real Consiglio," a court composed of seven members, residing at Turin. The second rank is that of being a member of the "Real Udienza," consisting of two tribunals, a civil and a criminal one; the former having eight members and a president, and the latter five; the president's salary is 1000 scudi, and that of each of the others 500, exclusive of fees: from these courts there is no appeal, though supplication to royal prerogative may be made. At Cagliari there is a commercial institution, called the "Consolato;" as also the "tribunal of contentions," a special court for questions between the ecclesiastical and secular

powers, from whence there is no appeal. The judge of this bench must be a priest, and is generally of a noble family. He is styled the Apostolic Royal Chancellor, and has the deliberate advice of any "giudice togato" whom he may choose to call in to his assistance. The chancellor's decision must be preceded by the opinion of an arbitrator for each of the contending parties; for if they agree within five days, the affair terminates; but if not, the chancellor has thirty days allowed him to consider the case, and five in order to decide it, beyond which time the result must be in favour of the ecclesiastics. At Sassari there is the "Real Governazione," formed by four advocates and a regent; a tribunal of commerce, and some secondary courts. To each of the departments there is a prefect, a subprefect, and a secretary, the two former of whom are lawyers, on salaries of 550 scudi each, and the latter has 350. In 1824, the pleaders in Cagliari amounted to 104, and at Sassari to 55, besides a multitude of notaries. The inferior tribunals are of two sorts—"Vicariati," consisting of a vicar, an assessor, and a secretary; and "Curie Pedane," or village courts, composed of a delegate and two scribes, whose province is to decide in all petty cases; whence, however, there is appeal to the prefectures, and from thence again to the superior courts.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic; which, by the vivific and vivacious doctrine of immutable infallibility, assuming exclusive salvation, its disciples are bound by their hopes and their fears to accredit all its tenets,

without the exercise of individual judgment; and the forms of worship are consequently every where the same. Indeed, from this cause and the want of intellectual cultivation, heresy is unknown in Sardinia, so that the Inquisitors have had but little employment. This is a fact much vaunted by the priests, though with as little reason as Algiers can boast of unity of political opinion, where death would be sure to follow free discussion. There are three archbishoprics and eight bishoprics in the island: the former consisting of Cagliari, Sassari, and Oristano; and the latter of Iglesias, Ales, Bosa, Alghero, Ozieri, Ogliastra, Galtelli e Nuoro, and Ampurias e Civita. The archbishop of Cagliari is styled primate of Sardinia and Corsica, a title also assumed by the archbishop of Sassari, but the latter is not recognised as such at the court of Rome. The bishops, though recommended through the king for confirmation, are selected from a list of candidates presented by the Royal Audience of Sardinia. On the death, however, of a bishop, as the government receives the revenue of the see during the interval, the vacancy is seldom supplied under three or four years. The canons and beneficed clergy amount to nearly four hundred, who principally reside in the larger cities; the spiritual duties of the towns and villages being performed by priests under the name of rectors or vicars, the last of whom receive only a quarter of the income of the benefice. The whole of this body is called the secular clergy, and many of its members are remarkable for the attention with which they inspect their flocks,

and bestow their instruction and admonition. Yet the moral turpitude of a great portion of the islanders proves, that numbers of their pastors are infinitely more zealous in enforcing the ordinances of the church, respecting masses, indulgences, and tithes, than in inculcating those of God, on the sins of robbery, arson, murder, and false testimony.

The regular clergy consist of the re-established Jesuits, of the brothers of the Scuole Pie, who are occupied in the education of youth, and of the several mendicant orders, whose various establishments amount to ninety convents for men, and fourteen for women; not, however, to be considered as in a flourishing state, since the individuals belonging to them do not quite amount to 1500. Of all the Benedictine, Cistercensian, and Calmaldolean monks, who under the judges enjoyed large possessions, none remain; from one cause or other they abandoned all their abbeys and priories, some of which were afterwards occupied by minor brethren: but most of them fell to ruin, in which state there are several that fully attest the wealth and taste of their founders, and even four of these dilapidated edifices confer each a vote in the Stamenti of the kingdom. The ecclesiastical revenues are about a million of francs, derived from the "decimu," or tithe on cattle and agricultural produce, and the fees of the "stola," on matrimony, baptism, and burial; exclusive of a trifle raised by the sale of indulgences, by which people may commit the otherwise mortal sin of eating eggs, butter, and flesh during Lent. Youths

intended for holy orders have easy access to the means of receiving a good and suitable education at the Tridentine seminaries, which are attached to every cathedral; and the superior classes are, therefore, usually fully capable of executing the duties of their several charges. But their erudition is more scholastic and casuistical, than general or classical; for too many of their best years are wasted in studying the superstitious dogmata, and unmeaning abstractions of the Fathers. The preachers are generally loud in their harangues, the voice and action being rather indicative of impassioned emotion than pious exhortation; the sermons are sometimes in the Sard language, at others in the Italian.

The Sards are of a middle stature and well shaped, with dark eyes and coarse black hair; except in the mountains, where fresh complexions and blue eyes are also met with. In the Campidano they are more swarthy than in the Capo di Sopra, whilst a large mouth and thick lips give them a more Celtic appearance. They have strong intellectual faculties, though uncultivated, and an enthusiastic attachment to their country: indeed, no where can the love of the "natale solum" be stronger,—hence they are not liable to that dispersion of families, and consequent relaxation of domestic affections, so general, either from choice or necessity, in more populous dominions. They are kind and hospitable, with a pleasing frankness of address, but, though active when excited, are extremely indolent in general. Their good qualities are counterbalanced by cunning, dissimula-

tion, and an insatiable thirst for revenge,—vices that tend to foster implacable animosities in families, and occasion those numerous murders which disgrace the island. Their mode of gratifying vengeance is not by open challenge, or what we should deem a manly defiance, but by lying in wait, often for entire days, in some secluded spot, until the object of their hatred passing by, affords them the opportunity of a shot, which is generally fatal. As they are accustomed to the gun from a very early age, they are capital marksmen, and one of the principal amusements of the country is the "tirar alla mira," or firing at a small piece of money called "cagliarese," which after some practice they are seldom known to miss. This exercise is encouraged and promoted by the elders, with the avowed object of qualifying the minds and habits of their youth for the vindictive principles with which they are afterwards so strongly imbued, that few instances have occurred in which a generous sympathy has been awakened in favour of a fallen enemy. The proneness to revenge, which is thus incited, is the cause of the hordes of banditti who infest the mountainous parts of the island, and who were until lately so numerous, that it was admitted as a matter of course, that there must be "malviventi" wherever woods, hills, and grottoes prevail. Most of them are men flying from justice in consequence of having committed homicide from personal quarrels or acrimonious family feuds, in which whole villages sometimes become involved; and their frequency is increased by the ferocious sentiments which the Sards

entertain, of its being more honourable to be shot, than to die in a bed. Instances frequently occur wherein the offence is so trivial, that it is difficult for the adversaries to adduce a reason for the inveterate hatred so manifested; thus in 1823 a feud was settled at the fair of Luogo Santo, which had continued upwards of thirty years, though both parties had entirely forgotten the origin of the dispute! These outlaws are not in the habit of molesting strangers, and one of them, on my inquiring if I could pass the haunt of his companions in safety, assured me of a free passage, as his brethren were not robbers, "but only assassins," implying that they had murdered honourably for revenge, and not meanly for profit. There are numbers, however, who steal cattle and sheep, and others who do not disdain to rifle travellers; the most rapacious of whom are on the east coast, about the mountains of Dorgali, Galtelli, Posada, and the neighbourhood of Terranova, where the passes are so difficult that troops cannot act against them. I was once met on an excursion by four of these people, who, finding I was an Englishman, only requested some gunpowder, and, after a few general observations, withdrew. I could scarcely have imagined them to be outlaws of the savage character which they bear, had I not observed, though my guide smiled frequently, the effort was evidently Sardonic, and accompanied with profuse perspiration;—the moment he found we were actually in safety, he devoutly crossed himself, and then gave his tongue unbridled license in their abuse.

Sard honour, like that of chivalry, reconciles an heterogeneous union of violence and religion, bravery and cruelty; and produces an enthusiasm that has often checked the unjust lords of the soil in their career of avarice, lust, and tyranny. The widow of a murdered man carefully preserves her husband's bloody shirt, and displays it at stated periods to her children, who are bound to revenge their father's death as soon as they become capable. Just before my last visit to Maddalena, a little boy was brought thither from the opposite coast of Gallura, who had been desperately wounded in an attack which proved fatal to his father, two uncles, and a brother, and the rival family thought all their enemies were destroyed. But a shepherd conveyed the stripling safely over in the night;—with the assistance of a surgeon he was speedily recovered, and his mother is now rearing him in daily execration of those "that have *eaten* his father." At Bonorva, I was shown over the house and grounds of Don Prunas Pes, a wealthy man, whose riches amounted to one hundred signs of cattle. Yet, unable to brook the prosperity of his neighbours, he took opportunities of destroying their produce; and at length proceeded so far as maliciously to kill twelve fine horses belonging to Antonio Pio, who being of some consideration, obliged the offender to seek safety by remaining constantly at home, amidst his armed adherents and mastiffs. After a time Pes relaxed his precautions and went to church, on the festival of St. Peter, in June 1817; but on his return, although his partisans were

numerous, he was shot dead at noonday, in the high street. This was related to me by a connexion of the deceased, and in concluding he remarked, with an expression of ineffable contempt, that the son of Pes was a spiritless, miserable wretch, who lived in despicable safety, "like a pigeon," at Bosa. I endeavoured to convince him that the practice of duelling, however blamable, is more manly and honourable than assassination, but was instantly interrupted by an exclamation, "Why should you give any advantage to a man who has injured you?"

The gallantry displayed by some of the banditti would have graced a better cause, but has had the bad effect of giving popularity to some very atrocious villains. Thus when I was in the neighbourhood of Laconi, all the natives were in admiration of the intrepidity of Francesco Boi, an outlaw in possession of the mountain of Stuni, who levied supplies of food and ammunition on the adjacent villagers, in the most daring manner. About two years before, he had sent a messenger to the Marquis of Laconi, whose vassal he was, cautioning him never to revisit his estates; for which audacious threat, and other glaring offences, Boi had been condemned to death, and was at length apprehended, after having repeatedly baffled and defeated the Carabinieri. I happened to be at Cagliari, in July, 1824, when he was scourged, executed, and burnt, and a very pitiful fellow he looked, when dragged in the cart to the riva di St. Agostino. The same afternoon I met the good old marquis, who

appeared to enjoy his emancipation from so active an enemy. A few years ago, the most dangerous pass in Sardinia was at Monte Santo, in the Meilogu, a fine isolated limestone mass, in the midst of fields of trap and lava; it is clothed on the north east with a thick forest, but the trees have been burnt off the western side, where the main road passes, on account of the banditti, who still frequent its numerous caverns. Here, from the difficulty and intricacy of the access to it, a famous band of robbers long found a safe retreat, from which they pounced upon unarmed travellers, and murdered and plundered them; thereby affording themes for many a rustic poet of the vicinity. It is now, however, tolerably safe, the present outlaws not being of the "malviventi" class; and one of the most pleasing recollections which I retain of Sardinia is, that of dining under the aged oaks that fringe the rivulet at the base of Monte Santo, in company with the Countess Paulina and her daughter, whom we accidentally met on the road. The adjacent places were all under contribution to these brigands; and on the side of a hill, opposite to the little church of Mezzu Mundu, in the Campu Lazzaru, are the ruins of Villa-nova, where the whole of the inhabitants were murdered by these horrid monsters.

On my visit to Chiaramonte, and while passing along the tabled Monte Sassu, I made inquiries respecting Don Pietro, the outlaw described by Padre Napoli, but could procure few additional particulars, except the general testimony of dread and admiration, in which he had been

holden. He was possessed of a considerable estate, with cattle amounting to sixty or seventy signs; but having murdered a man of Chiaramonte and his child, in revenge for an injury, he became an outlaw, and established himself with the most active of his vassals on Monte Sassu. Being an intelligent, and in some points an honourable man, he withheld his people from petty thefts, but became the terror of the government party. He was wounded in the left arm so as to be able to raise it but little, yet he contrived to rest his gun upon it, and was so excellent a shot, that he could hit an egg when thrown in the air. He received all persons, who from curiosity or business wished to see him, with great civility, provided they duly advised him, for there were always well armed sentinels and savage mastiffs on the alert, to prevent surprise. At length treachery effected what his valour and address had so long warded off, and he was butchered, with all his adherents, while in a heavy sleep, produced by opium infused into their wine.

Ambrosio of Tempio slew so many men, and held out so long against the authorities, that numbers actually believed him to be under the peculiar protection of a saint! He has disappeared, however, having probably died in some cavern from wounds or accident; though the peasants are persuaded he is yet living. I was inquiring of a sportsman the quality of his gun, when he assured me, as a climax of perfection, that it was as sure as the "canna" of Ambrosio. Their "cannettas," or guns, are very long, with extremely light stocks, similar to those of

Albania, and the bore of the barrel so small, as only to take a bullet rather larger than a buck-shot. The late revocation of the privilege of sanctuary, however, must diminish the number of murders; and the royal decree of 1819, prohibiting the use of fire-arms, may have a beneficial effect on the population, if it can be fully enforced. By its tenor, none but "barancelli," or militiamen, and people duly authorised by the "porta d'armi," or license, can carry a gun, under the penalty of seven years' condemnation to the galleys. Yet the mountaineers, and all those having any thing to fear, still retain their weapons. The permission to carry arms is considered a mark of such respectability by the country gentlemen, that they are proud of the incumbrance even on a journey; and on asking an acquaintance to draw his charge, I found he had no less than five balls to the load. It is an exclusive privilege of nobility to carry pistols in the holsters when on horseback.

The Italian language is spoken in most of the cities, and is also that of the public decrees. The native tongue is easy, and well adapted for poetry, from the distinctness of its diction, and the facility of altering the collocation of its words. It differs essentially in the various parts of the island, and contains a mixture of Greek and Arabic words; but the most marked feature strongly proves, that if Latin was not the "sermo vulgaris," or colloquial dialect of the whole people, it must have been very extensively spoken, as hundreds of words and many phrases remain entire. To prove this consanguinity,

Padre Madao wrote several poems, selecting his words so that they can be read with equal facility, either by the Latin or Sard scholar; one of them commences thus:—

Deus, qui cum potentia incomprehensibili
Nos creas, et conservas cum amore,
Nos sustentas cum gratia indefectibili,
Nos refrenas cum pœna, et cum dolore.
Cum fide nos illustras infallibili,
Et nos visitas cum dulce terrore,
Cum gloria præmias bonos ineffabili,
Punis malos cum pœna interminabili.

Amongst the vernacular peculiarities, an approach to the Corsican dialect is observable in the Gallura, and at la Maddalena. A mixed Italian is spoken at Sassari, and a corrupt Latin at Anglona, which is probably the "lingua rustica" mentioned by General Paoli to Dr. Johnson. Alghero boasts its Catalan descent, and Carloforte its Genoese, but the inhabitants of both are regarded by the mountaineers as intrusive foreigners. The natives of the Barbargia pride themselves on the number of Greek words which they retain, and the distinct though harsh and guttural tone of their enunciation, which is difficult of attainment to the other inhabitants. The language is esteemed the purest in the Marghine and Goceano; but most elegantly spoken in the Sulcis, though a peculiar double sound of the consonants, struck me as an affectation. The words mostly end with the vowels a, u, or i, and are rendered plural by adding an s. The pronunciation of c, is between that of s and z, instead of the "che" of the Italians; and the ex resembles the

Italian ci, or English ch, as in "Cocxu," a coach. The letter j, which in Italian is almost silent, forms the gia of the Sards, and therefore more resembles our own. In the termination of various words ending like "cavallo, meschinello, villa, and castello," the ll is substituted, as in Sicilian, by dd, and the o is changed into u, whence the foregoing words become cuaddu, meschineddu, bidda, and casteddu;" a slight difference is perceptible, however, in the pronunciation, the termination here being rather like "thu," in delivery. From the custom of mutually substituting the labial letters, b and v, for each other, and the Sards not being remarkably abstemious, they merit Joseph Scaliger's well known "Felices populi, quibus *b*ibere est *v*ivere."

The writings of Fara, Bacallar, Madao, Nurra, Gazzano, Gemelli, Vico, and Cossu, claim attention for diligence of research, notwithstanding some of them indulge too discursively in subtle contentions about words, and in empty dissertations. The accurate work of Cetti, on the zoology of his country, is really praiseworthy in its execution, and far outstrips all other native attempts in Natural history. The edition of the "Carta de Logu," by Judge Mameli, is highly creditable to his talents; and the chorographical notes of Napoli are entitled to praise for their observation and veracity; neither of which qualities can be ascribed to the writings of his rival, Azuni.

The Sards are enthusiastic with regard to poetry; and extemporaneous bards (whose songs give permanency and accuracy to oral tradition) are in great request

among the peasants. But education, notwithstanding the privileges extended to the "Majoli," or farmer's sons, is at a low ebb,—few of the females can either read or write, and there is scarcely one work of genius in the language. Although there is a free post, and letters are consequently delivered all over the island clear of expense, there is very little epistolary correspondence, and that little is on business. Amongst their authors there is a preponderance of writers of fugitive verse, as hearts, darts, flowery vales, vows, bliss, and all the hackneyed blandishments of love elegies, are admirably adapted to the language, and require but little exertion of the imagination. The Latin poems, however, of Carboni and Pintor, especially the Corals of the former, and the Judgment of Paris of the latter, merit distinction, for the labour bestowed upon them; though they only prove that amusing trifles may still be penned in easy metre and elegant language. The tame poem, "I Tonni," of Raimondo Valle, is written with a puerile affected vivacity, and ought to be termed rather "the Loves of the Tunnies." Yet it has many admirers, as has also the attempt to describe the rearing of silk-worms in "Su Tesoru de sa Sardegna" of Porqueddu; who amongst the directions for girls to keep the eggs in their bosoms by day, and under their pillow by night, remarks:

Teni de sinu e lettu su caluri
Virtudi occulta, chi sa ch' è dormida,
Familiedda de bremis in s' orruri
De su presoni suu, da fait iscida.

Ed in tempus chi Febu su splendori
Porta tres bortas, issa had' essi in vida:
Raru portentu! fillus in sa mesa
Has airi senza perdi sa puresa!

Various objects of local interest are treated in the writings and sonnets of Massala, Tola, Pes of Tempio, and Cabras: the retreat of the French in 1793, occasioned several poems, of which the most popular was the "Trionfo," of Raimondo Congia of Oliena, who concludes by advising "Franza,"

Cand' intendes su nomen de Sardigna
Trema, respetta, e cede che indigna.

The general scope of Sardinian talent has too great a display of those topics which constitute a student's early acquirements, shown in florid ideas on common subjects, and a ready substitution of words for thoughts, in all the barren abundance of the lower Italian school; and there are few poems attempted, in which the deities of the Pantheon are not unmercifully introduced to grace the description. Thus Cabeddu of the Scuole Pie, on the occasion of the arrival of Lucien Buonaparte in the bay of Cagliari, wrote a much-admired allegory, in which Victor Emmanuel was typified under the name of Priam, and Sardinia under that of Troy; whilst Sinon, Lucien Buonaparte, and their respective friends, figured under the appellations and attributes of Agamemnon, Ulysses, Æneas, Andromache, Cassandra, &c. It commences thus:—

Priamu! non ti fides de Sinone,
Non ti lu creas chi bengiat amigu:

Est Gregu! est traitore! est inimigu!
E benit preparadu a t' ingannare;
Si tu lassas in terra riposare,
Priamu e Troja est in perdizione.

The writing of Italian poetry is also a favourite accomplishment, and the Cavaliere Ludovico Baille (whose cabinet of medals does honour to his taste) thus complimented his sovereign on the recurrence of his birth-day, in the year 1824, in a sonnet which was printed and handed about at the Viceroy's levee on the occasion:—

Deposto l' arco, la faretra, e tolto
Dagli occhi il velo, Amore un cuor tenea,
Su cui con aureo stral note incidea,
Ed era tutto in suo pensier raccolto.

E poi che da una parte ebbe già scolto
Quel cor, sì che più nulla vi capea,
Lo rivolse dall' altra, e si dolea
Ch' angusto ei fosse, e avea da scriver molto.

Meravigliando a lui m' appresso, e parlo:
Amor, che fai? ed ei: Quì l' opre incise
Da me il Tirso desia del Sardo Carlo.

Opre degne di bronzi e marmi, Amore,
Tu quì scrivi? diss' io: rispose e rise:
Stolto! no 'l vedi? egli è d' Ichnusa il core.

The re-establishment of the Jesuits at Sassari in the same year, was hailed by Bernardo Torchiani in the following sonnet:—

Fra le ombre ancor di eterna notte avea
L' igneo Voltaire fremente penna in mano:
Pera l' infame Galileo, scrivea,
E si disperda e dogma, e culto insano:

Sulle rovine del poter sovrano
Sorga ragione, e libertà, che bea:
Ecco l' ora de' Sofi: è stesa al piano
La granatiera di Gesù, la rea.

Vaneggiava così, quando una voce
Scese al regno di morte sibilando:
Gloria a' figli d' Ignazio: ecco la croce.

Stemprò la penna, e la mordette il tristo,
Poi tra le fiamme la gittò gridando:
Va', inutil penna, ha vinto Ignazio e Cristo.

As there is no liberty of the press, and the privilege of publishing is referred to the approbation of dictators appointed by the government, (whose decisions, however arbitrary, are beyond appeal,) inquiry and discussion, the only avenues to truth, are entirely suppressed. Few books consequently are printed in the island, and foreign ones can be imported only at Cagliari and Porto Torres, nor even there without the sanction of the regent and archbishop previous to their being landed; for in no other country is the "Index Librorum Prohibitorum" in fuller exercise. By the precepts of this deadly enemy of literature, all scholars are enjoined to abstain from angry disputes on religious topics, according to the benignant practice of St. Thomas; who, "though obliged to contradict innumerable theological tracts, yet never reviled their authors; but, explaining their obscurities in the most favourable way, and ascribing to them the best intentions, won their love though he overturned their systems." But mark how the synod of cardinals follows the example:—"Let no man," say they, in the same Index,

"on pain of incurring the wrath of the Omnipotent God, and the blessed apostles Peter and Paul, infringe on these our resolutions." By this declaration, all apologies explaining or confirming the errors of heretics are forbidden; as also their bibles, catechisms, forms of prayer, calendars, martyrologies, and necrologies; and the Thesauri of Scapula, Hoffman, and the Stephani. The same prohibition extends to all books affirming the blessed Virgin to be born in sin; those in which the immunity of ecclesiastical privilege is impugned; those holding St. Paul equal in honour to St. Peter; and, in short, all heretical works on religious topics, as well as their representations of sacred characters, with symbols at all differing from those ascribed by the church of Rome, whether in painting, sculpture, or otherwise. In particular clauses, the works of Luther, Wicliffe, Calvin, Zwingle, Balthasar, Pacimontanus, and "such like," are "omnino damnantur." The writings of heretics, not on religion, may be permitted after due expurgatory examination and approval; but so many are the points of objection, that few popular works have escaped being included in the Index. The names of Galileo, Newton, Milton, Descartes, Addison, Fenelon, Erasmus, Bacon, Locke, Voltaire, Grotius, Rousseau, Swift, Vossius, Scaliger, and a multitude of others, most fully prove that history, metaphysics, jurisprudence, poetry, ethics, and science in general, have been alike unsparingly anathematized.

Of the several learned professions, theology and jurisprudence have been studied the most; mathematics, che-

mistry and physic have had but a languid existence; while anatomy is not only obstructed by the climate, but also by the prejudices of the natives, who hold surgical operations in detestation and horror. Such was the state of medicine before the arrival of the two professors, Moris and Pasero, that the principal study was the theory of Aristotle, on the four elements. The system of education is laborious both for body and mind, as eight years are required in the lower schools to be qualified in rhetoric, and then six more to obtain a degree; but it is expected that the recent establishment of Normal schools throughout the country, supported by the respective communities, will remedy much of the evil.

The fine arts meet with no encouragement, consequently there is not a native painter, sculptor, or engraver in the kingdom. Nor is the drama in a much better state, for their stage boasts not one Sardinian actor, singer, or dancer; in fact, there are only two theatres (those of Cagliari and Sassari) in the whole island; unless, indeed, a mere barn at Alghero, fitted up for occasional scenic representations, be reckoned a third. Mountebanks and strollers exhibit in the open air at the other towns; but, from the opposition of the country rectors, the profits scarcely repay the trouble and expense. It is remarkable, that though the revival of plays was the offspring of religious ceremonies, and has been of beneficial effect on public morals, players have always laboured under the displeasure and ban of the catholic clergy.

Except in the guns of Tempio, very little skill is shown by their artisans; nor do they attempt watches or clocks, nor even cutlery, but of the commonest sort. The produce of their insignificant potteries is extremely coarse, and no inclination for improvement is manifested. The paper-mill near Cuglieri failed partly from the intemperie, but more from want of spirit, and the price of that useful commodity is consequently high. Civil architects have to undergo an examination by a Scolopian father professor of arithmetic, an artillery officer, and a member of the civic corps,—all strangers to the profession. The builders use neither plumb-line, nor foot rule, but take small measures with a reed, biting off the superfluous part; and they *guess* at an approximation with regard to larger dimensions, as a method less operose in point of labour, and more expeditious in point of time. The carpenters and joiners are very indifferent workmen, and will seldom hurry themselves; while the happy ease of the sawyers may be observed in the following sketch.



Boys of the poorer classes, whose parents cannot support them in town, for the purpose of being educated, have the means afforded them, by a peculiar custom in Sardinia. Such lads engage themselves in private families as a kind of menial, (yet are not at all considered in the light of hired servants,) in order to earn their board and lodging, and have full time allowed them in the middle of the day, to attend the public schools and prosecute their studies. Their principal domestic duty is to market for the family, (an office which no female could be prevailed on to perform,) to attend their mistresses to mass, and light their masters home from the conversazioni. They are called Majoli, (probably from the hood of their peasant's cloak resembling the "majolu," or conical box, from whence the corn dribbles into the donkey-mills;) and being allowed to retain their own garb, this term serves to distinguish them from the other students. On removing to the University, the majolo assumes the dress of a citizen, but still resides in private families, as a tutor to the children in return for his maintenance, and from this humble beginning a successful majolo can attain the highest offices in the kingdom.

The Sard nobility, having but scanty means of engaging in useful pursuits, are often ignorant and proud, and affect to despise domestic economy, even where pinching poverty prevails. Being without a navy or army, except one Sard regiment, which is usually in Piedmont, their calls to glory are very feeble; commerce they do not understand; and for study they have

no inclination. Many of them enter into the Militia, an irregular force of about 6000 cavalry, and 1200 infantry, the officers of which are allowed to wear a uniform, but receive no pay. The privates have no distinguishing dress or mark, except a cockade worn on particular occasions; they are armed with a long gun, a knife, and a cutlass; and are expected to patrole the country, to arrest and conduct malefactors, to repair to any invaded point, and to assist the Board of Health in times of danger; for which services they receive similar exemptions with the barancelli. The regular force consists of about 3000 Piedmontese troops, distributed in the several towns and garrisons, and they have latterly become tolerably popular with the Sards, excepting the carabineers, whose duty interfering with some of the long established prejudices of the villagers, has occasioned frequent and bloody contests; the recent disarming of the natives, however, will probably render this corps' service annually less desperate. The carabineers, as a body, are highly respected, and the officers receive nearly treble the pay of those in the line. There are but three regularly fortified towns, Cagliari, Alghero, and Castel Sardo; for Sassari, Carloforte, Posada, and Iglesias, though walled, are not considered places of arms. The coasts are defended by a line of stout towers, garrisoned by soldiers called "torrari," and regulated by a triennial council of three members, one being chosen from each stamento; and they are supported by a tax on the exports of cheese, cattle, hides, and wool. Though the

Marine list is swelled with the names of numerous officers, the naval force consists of only a small brig and two rowing gun-boats, called corridores, which are all at the disposal of the Viceroy.

The nobles and citizens generally adopt the prevailing fashions of Italy in their dress, but the "gente mannu," or country-gentlemen, as well as the "mussarás," or upper class of farmers, and all the peasantry, are particularly marked in their various habiliments. In the Campidano they wear skins, in the Gallura coarse cloth of the orbacci, and in the vicinity of Bosa tanned leather, reminding one strongly of the argument which was used by Cicero to clear his client: "If the splendour of the royal purple had been insufficient to tempt him, was it likely that the Sard goatskins should have more power?" The "est e-peddes," or pelisse of undressed sheep or goatskins, the noted "mastruca" of Tully, must be nearly as general in the Campidano now, as in the time of the Romans: but the practice is not universal of inverting the "pelliccia," or fleece, inside in winter; being mostly worn with the wool outside; if we except some white skins, dressed with peculiar care, cut in the form of a long jacket, and the seams covered with blue ribbons, which are used as a gala dress. The "collettu" is a very general article of male attire, reckoned peculiar to Sardinia: it is made of four skins of tanned leather, in the form of a close, sleeveless waistcoat, folding on the breast, but reaching nearly to the knees, being double in front, single behind, and open at each side. The collettu is

confined round the waist by a leathern belt called cintorza, fastened by a metal buckle, and with a long dirk thrust through it, serving alike for meals or for murder. Some of the collettus are very expensively made of yellow or yellowish red leather, imported from France, decorated with enormous silver buttons in the Maltese style. The butcher that supplied our ship at Cagliari, came to the consul's house to exhibit his best attire to us, and might be said to be splendidly dressed. He described the skins as warm in winter, and repelling the heat in summer, besides obviating the inconvenience of feeling the sudden changes of the atmosphere. The shirt is fastened at the collar by silver buttons, but the neck is otherwise uncovered. The "cabbanu," a heavy dark brown Maltese cloak, is much worn by the "mussaras," as is also the "cabbaneddu," or shorter cabbanu, an article much resembling the pea-jacket of seamen. In Cagliari the people use the "berriuola," or cap of scarlet cloth, but in most other parts of the island it is black, and the cap or net for the hair, known to the ancients, is still general in the Capo di Sotta, under the name of "toccaus." In summer the peasants wear a flat-crowned hat with a very broad brim; and in the Campidanu it is usual with them to carry a long staff, or "hasta pura," though some substitute it by a long lance with an iron head, called "beruda," an evident corruption of verutum,—both of which impart a classical air. In the Sulcis, black is the favourite colour of the men's garments, even to the choice of their goatskin jackets. Those of the Gallura and

Barbargia permit their hair to hang down loose over their shoulders, which, with their bushy beards, gives them a very ferocious aspect. A kind of black kilt, "rhagas," over "mutande," or loose linen drawers, with "carzas," cloth leggings, completes the dress of the men. The homespun serge, of which these articles are invariably made, is called "foresi," and may be the lineal descendant of the "vestis forensis" of the Romans.

The females following the example of the men; those of the highest rank usually adopt the Italian fashions, whilst those of the country adhere to the costume of their respective conditions, distinctly designated as follows:—

The Dama—or lady of the first rank;
Signora—lady of the second rank;
Nostrada—wife of a lawyer or physician;
Contadina principale—wife of a farmer;
Arteggiana—wife of a tradesman;
Contadina rustica—wife of a peasant.

In towns, the Genoese white veil forms part of the costume of most women, as only those of the upper order wear bonnets. On births, marriages, and religious festivals, the female peasantry appear in "gran tenuta," with gay coloured clothes, decorated with all their trinkets, and affording, when collected in numbers, a very picturesque spectacle. The "fardetta," or petticoat, is mostly of scarlet or yellow kerseymere, made very full, with small plaits to confine it, and ornamented round the edge with a broad border of ribbon, of a different colour. The shift is buttoned at the neck, just below the

"lassu," a bulse of pearls round the throat; over a low corset, a rich brocade or embroidered jacket is worn, with large silver buttons on the loose cuffs. Below the corset hangs the "deventale," a finely tamboured apron, made narrow at the top and spreading below, fastened so loosely round the waist as to show a couple of inches of petticoat in front above it. The waist is tightly enveloped with three or four folds of a fine linen girdle, called the "scinta," which is the most objectionable part of the dress, as it disfigures the form, and gives to every female the appearance of being pregnant. Corals, rings, rosaries, and crosses are worn in profusion; and an ornamental silver chain, called "cadenazzu," with a little casket appended to it, containing a relic or amulet, is very general. The dress is completed by a fine linen covering for the head, tied loosely under the chin, so as not to hide either the "lassu" or the ear-rings. Although there is much similarity in the female attire in general, many departments, and even some villages, have their distinguishing peculiarity. In Orosei, the women wear a highly ornamented busk called "correttu," projecting from between the breasts, not unlike the prow of a galley; and they moreover have the oriental custom of covering their mouths. At Ploaghe the head is covered with a yellow cloth having a deep red border, such as I have seen in Calabria; and in the villages extending thence to the S.W. of Sassari, the gala costume is very rich. At Aritzu the female garments are simple; a robe folds closely round the body, covering the head,

shoulders, and loins, and is fastened by a single skewer. In the northern departments the women wear their sleeves cleft, in the Greek mode, and a coarse white net envelopes their hair, not unlike that in use with the men. The females of the Sulcis have a Moorish appearance, from the Orbacci shawl worn over their heads, which, with their scarlet stockings, marks them at festas; and it is singular that the natives of this district are termed Maureddus.

The towns and villages are mostly large and well situated, but with unpaved, narrow streets, mean houses, and a general want of convenience. Immense dunghills, the collection of ages, disfigure the principal entrances; thus obtruding a disgusting object on the sight, which would be so advantageous to the grounds if properly applied*. The villages of the Gallura are constructed of granite blocks, and those of the greater part of the Capo di Sopra of freestone; but most of the country-houses of the Capo di Sotto are built with sun-dried bricks, made of mud and straw, forming the "domus terranea" of antiquity. In the towns, some very tolerable mansions are met with, though they are ill fitted, and their atria are as dirty in general, as were those of the ancients in the days of Juvenal. The number of beds indicates the importance of the owner, in whose particular room will be strewed saddles, bridles, arms,

* That this practice is of some standing, see the penalty quoted from the Carta de Logu, page 134.

nails, and cordage, in promiscuous confusion; with hams and dried sausages hanging up, and cabinets probably filled with walnuts, cheese, pastry and dried fruit. The dwellings of the peasants are usually of only one story in height, without windows; and where the larger ones have those apertures, they are not glazed. A whole family frequently dwells in a single room, in which kids, chickens, and dogs, seek indiscriminate accommodation with the naked children, whilst an ass is constantly at his rotatory occupation round a mill in the corner. In the centre of the room there is a square hole in the clay floor, in which is the fire, but no outlet for the smoke, except accidental holes in the roof or the door. Amongst other articles of furniture in these humble domiciles, is a large bed for the elders, the sick, or the stranger; for hospitality being reciprocal, travellers rarely use the inns. The younger members of the family, not being permitted the use of such a luxury till the eve of marriage, sleep, as did the ancient Celts, around the fire-place on mats, and frequently, in summer, in the open air. A few very small low chairs, with equally as low a table, constitute their usual moveables; and their walls are decorated with mere stripes of the coloured paper that rooms are hung with in England, but which being here mounted on rollers like maps, form a more conspicuous ornament.

The "protomedicato" of Cagliari consists of the "protomedico" and two assistants, with an adjunct student. Their duty is to attend to all the sanitary regulations of the island,—to examine physicians, surgeons, and mid-

wives,—to inspect all drugs and medicines imported,—and to deduct from extortionate apothecaries' bills. In almost every town there is an hospital proportioned to its size, which receives the sick, the mad, and the foundlings; supported by bequests and contributions; and regulated, as well as served, by the Buonfratelli of the order of St. Giovanni di Dio. "Bivi de miegu e mori miserabile," or, "Who lives by the doctor dies miserably," is a common Sardinian proverb, and the objection of the natives to medicine has greatly retarded the progress of the therapeutic art. Notwithstanding their hatred to practitioners, venesection is so favourite a practice, that in the Marghine and Logudoro most of the adults are bled before sunset, on the feast of St. John the Baptist. In summer and autumn, the sudden changes of temperature induce inflammatory affections of the lungs and stomach; typhus fevers are then both common and dangerous, and, as well as the effects of the sun, have too frequently been imputed to intemperie. Consumptions and apoplexy are not unfrequent; and scrofula and cutaneous complaints are very prevalent, owing to the habit of huddling together, and the want of cleanliness in their wearing apparel, nothing being attended to but the outer garments,—though, on the whole, the diseases are rather of an acute than a chronic type. However much the Sards dislike to "fee the doctor for his nauseous draught," they are much addicted to quackery, and place implicit faith in their emollients, electuaries, topical applications, and charms. Flax and wild asparagus are their specifics

in cases of gravel, and the inspissated juice of aloes against worms and low spirits. The "pallentes grana cumini," instead of being used, or rather abused, as in the days of Persius and Pliny, in procuring palidness, (as if the effect of severe study,) is found to be an excellent aperient, and a simple remedy for indigestion. Wild rue is esteemed a good catholicon for cholic; spikenard is used for asthma; juniper is taken internally to promote perspiration; and the flowers of the wild pomegranate to stop the spitting of blood. The mallow, which would otherwise vegetate in useless luxuriance, is a general staple of their pharmacy; and the contents of a wild-boar's bladder mixed with oil, is, like the balsam of Fierabras, a sovereign remedy for cuts, bruises, and all other hurts and injuries.

In the country, the "Medico" has to perform *all* the various branches of the healing art. On my arrival at Iglesias, I found that an impostor had just visited the place, in the character of a first-raté dentist. He was a native of France, and boasted of three orders of knighthood, one of which, they assured me, was the "giarretiera" of England; and the only circumstance that made the sapient citizens suspicious, was the improbability of any man professing exclusively for the teeth. An old Dominican monk, anxious to regain a distinct articulation, was well satisfied with having reduced the wonder-working mountebank's charge from twenty dollars to five, for placing a substitute for four absent front teeth. The substitution, however, though properly curved on

the outer part, was in one piece, and formed a chord across the inside, so that the poor man's imprisoned tongue could not perform its office, notwithstanding the most persevering, though ludicrous, attempts. At length, the whole apparatus tumbling out of his mouth, with several similar failures, obliged the knight "of many orders" to decamp.

It is surprising that with such inconvenient residences, and uncleanly habits, the natives should remain so generally healthy as they do, in all those parts not subject to intemperie. Neither longevity nor large families are so common as in England, yet there are numerous instances of both; though I believe the boon proffered by the law, that grants an annuity of fifty scudi, and remission of taxes to the father of twelve living children, has seldom been claimed. In 1824, a man died at Maddalena at the age of 106 years, leaving a widow, aged 83; and there were then living at Cagliari, Giuseppe Napoli, author of the "Note Illustrate," upwards of eighty years old; and at Quartu, the grandmother of Signor Mameli, in her ninety-third year, who had recently cut six new teeth.

Throughout the island the cittadini hold the contadini in utter contempt, a feeling as warmly returned by the rustics; and the Calaritani and Sassarese bear so cordial a hatred towards each other, that as "furbo" as a Sassarese, is a frequent expression in the metropolis. Kissing, on meeting, is an indispensable custom amongst men of all ranks, first by saluting each cheek and then mouth to mouth: this ceremony, which is transmitted

from the ancients, did not escape the lash of Martial. In conversation they are vociferous, and very varied in the intonation of the voice, but seldom or never give a direct answer to an abrupt question. The dirty custom of free expectoration is universal; the women laugh heartily at indelicate allusions, and moreover freely call every thing by its proper name, with a palpable contempt of circumlocution and disguise. Amongst the peasants, women are mere servants, and have to devote themselves to the manufacture of "orbacci" and linen, the rearing of children and poultry, the making of bread, and the carrying of water; in which last employment, a spectator, however shocked at the drudgery, cannot but admire the dexterity and grace with which they support and carry the vessels on their heads,—moving with a firm step, though, on most other occasions, their walk is an awkward waddle.

It is owing, perhaps, to a trait of orientalism derived from their former Moorish masters, or a still more ancient practice, that the female part of a family seldom appear, except at galas, and never sit at meals with visiters; a peculiarity I have noticed even where the hostess has saluted me on my arrival with a shake of the hand, saying in the kindest tone, "The stranger is welcome." This would imply a very imperfect stage of civilization, being precisely the custom of Turks, Moors, Arabs, South Sea islanders, and all the most untutored people; yet a nation is not necessarily barbarous because women are partially proscribed from society. In ancient

Greece, the boasted seat of polity, and art, and science, females enjoyed no enviable condition, excluded, as they ungenerously were, from social intercourse, and condemned to the most servile occupations. That this state of degradation, though inflicted by an illustrious people, is no palliation of the injustice, is sufficiently evident: for it must be at once conceded that nothing tends to brutalize a man so much as an undue contempt for women: on female virtue the true happiness of a family depends, and from this source must much of the national character originate. With these sentiments, I trust I shall be deemed impartial when I add, that this temporary seclusion, as practised in Sardinia, does not appear to be followed by any evil effect on the domestic harmony, for the moral duties of the wife seem to be cheerfully and punctually attended to. The extreme jealousy of the Sards, and their summary mode of avenging injured feelings, has been very efficient in guarding the country against the introduction of the disgraceful "Cavaliere Servente," and the train of moral evils consequent on their infamy. But it is not to this passion alone that the seclusion of females is to be ascribed, for many disclaim suspicion altogether. A Mussara, with whom I was conversing on the subject, expatiated largely on the folly of attempting to take care of a woman that was inclined to evil ways, and concluded by telling me with some warmth, that he was so satisfied of his wife's chastity, "he would trust her even amongst capuchins!"

The Sards are greatly attached to the pleasures of the

table, regaling very freely, though rarely to excess. They drink wines of various qualities, cordials, and sherbet; but malt liquor is scarcely known out of Cagliari—insomuch that, about a dozen years ago, the commander of an English brig, near Alghero, was in danger of being arrested, in consequence of the sudden illness of some of his guests, who had drank too much ale; and was only saved from this vexation, by a medical man declaring there was nothing poisonous in the fluid, for on examination he found it to be merely a mixture of gall and water! Entertainments in the country, on joyous occasions, are given with a profuse hospitality, and afford a practical illustration of the banquets of olden times. Amongst others, the village of Mandas is noted for its superior bread, and extravagant feasting on every available occasion: an acquaintance of mine was present at a continued carousal of eight days, given about twenty years since, by Signior Giuseppe Cozzu, to fifty guests with their servants, on the beatification of Margaret of Savoy. Good living is not to be understood from this as peculiar to the country, for the city tables also are so plentifully and elegantly spread to the stranger, as to have drawn forth warm encomiums from my worthy friend Sir William Curtis, the present senior alderman of the city of London; although from his arriving in Lent, the entertainments consisted almost exclusively of fish, but dressed with all the ingenuity of culinary art.

In their food, the gentry of Sardinia have the same habits and dishes as those of Italy, and also frequently

act upon the homely proverb that "fingers were made before knives and forks." The kitchen is the usual place for meals, where the ceremony of taking off the hat or cap, on sitting down, is dispensed with. The Campidanesi of every rank eat bread, rather heavy, but of unrivalled whiteness; and it is said that the threat of reducing them to the brown loaf, is little less dreaded than that of sending them to the galleys! Fine wheaten bread is, however, also used in most other parts, that of a coarse or common sort being known only amongst the shepherds of the Gallura, and the mountaineers of Ogliastra; the last of whom frequently use a substitute made of acorns, which in years of scarcity they have occasionally mixed with a peculiar kind of earth. The dirty custom of raising dough, by placing it in the yet warm bed, in which some of the family have been sleeping, is very general in the villages of the Meliogu, and other districts. A larger proportion of flesh is eaten than amongst their Sicilian neighbours, and unlike them, the Sards are more partial to roasted meats, than to boiled or stewed. Earthenware not being common, the ordinary substitute is an oblong wooden dish, called "talleri," having a small well at the corner to contain salt, and a protuberance near the handle, on which to chop and divide the bones. The favourite meats are beef, mutton, kid, pork, and game; poultry is not in very general use, and domestic ducks and geese are very scarce. During two months, beginning at Easter, every one eats mutton, and the best morsels are by some ironically termed

"bocconi di prete," or tit-bits for priests. In cutting their meat, the peasants have an awkward and disgusting mode of holding it between their teeth, and directing the knife from the mouth to divide it—a peculiarity mentioned to me by Captain Parry as existing with the Esquimaux; and which was also observed amongst the natives of the S.W. part of New Holland, by my friend Captain P. P. King.

The forests supply the tables with deer, mufflons, wild hogs, hares, partridges, and wild fowl, of which the three first are termed "Caccia grossa." There are no pheasants; but from January to the end of Carnival, besides ducks, quails, snipes, woodcocks, and becca-fichi, the markets are supplied with great numbers of thrushes, nightingales, blackbirds, and other singing-birds, taken by means of nets: finches, wagtails, wrens, and all the smaller kinds are also eaten, but no large birds of prey. Fish is not so general as it would be, if the islanders were more partial to maritime enterprise; yet they like it exceedingly, and are as fond of the various dishes made from the tunny, as the ancients were. A common way of dressing sardines and anchovies, is to throw them into boiling oil, which was considered a dish, according to Archestratus, "fit for the gods." Great quantities of the small white snail, called "giocca," are brought to table, boiled with salt, and are esteemed very nutritious food; but the "rana esculenta," or edible frog, though so common in Italy, is unknown here. The good properties of the "giocca" snail are also known in England;

and William Bray, Esq., late treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, from motives of the purest benevolence, introduced a quantity into his woods at Shiere, near Guildford, where they thrive largely, and are much esteemed in consumptions. Maccaroni, fidelini, and paste of various other forms, as well made as those of Naples, are in such request and frequent use, that there are rural feasts, called maccaronadas. "Polenta," or porridge, is also used, but not so generally as in Sicily; that made of Indian corn is most common in the Sulcis, and at Flumini-major. Eggs are usually roasted in the embers, and milk is heated by hot stones being thrown into it; a Celtic method, requiring little fuel, and which can be performed in vessels that would not bear the fire.

The cottage cookery is very plain; one of their best dishes is the "cocco di brocci," a sort of omelet made of curds; though by epicures it is reckoned inferior to the "curigionis," a mixture of flour, fresh cheese, and vegetables. The "minestra" is a national dish, consisting alternately of pulse, fennel, cauliflowers, and other garden productions; besides which, the hills and plains contribute abundance of wild edible vegetables, especially in Lent, when the young of both sexes may be seen along the road sides and banks, gathering asparagus, carrots, pease, vetches, endive, mustard, and borage; which are eaten boiled or roasted, fried or crude, with equal relish. The Sards are extremely partial to lettuces, and at Sassari parties are formed that repair to the gardens, and there enjoy them in profusion. The produce of the ex-

cellent grounds of Ozieri is also in high esteem. When vegetables are cooked for the tables of the rich, they are seasoned with spices, and mixed with olives, raisins, cheese, eggs, and other ingredients; reminding one of Cicero's description of his indigestion, from having infringed the frugal regulations of the sumptuary laws: "The products of the earth," he says, in a letter to Fabius Gallus, "being excepted out of the restrictions of that act, our elegant eaters, in order to bring vegetables into fashion, have found out a method of dressing them in so high a taste, that nothing can be more palatable." The large tracts of garden-ground every where devoted to the cultivation of artichokes, brought to my recollection the sarcasms of Pliny on so unpromising an article of food; but I found that the partiality of the Sards is such, both for the bud and the "cardi," or shoots, either raw, boiled, or in omelets, that there is always a sure and profitable sale for them. Besides which, they are believed to possess the physical virtues heretofore attributed to them by the ancients; and are in additional request with some, because when eaten crude, they promote a thirst very favourable for relishing wine. This quality is ascribed as well to the "margaglia," or upper part of the stem of the "palmizzu," (chamærops humilis,) a plant which, though so indignantly railed against by Cicero, when forced on the Roman sailors as food, is found to be extremely useful in Sardinia: for, exclusive of its edible nature, its leaves serve to make hats, baskets, and rope; and the trunk, when old, becomes

excellent fuel. In the vicinity of Alghero the margaglia is brought to table raw, and eaten with oil and salt; and in times of scarcity is used as a substitute for bread. The fruit, a reddish berry, called "giuggiolu," nearly the size of a hazel-nut, is also nutritious, and in taste resembles dates. The playful little "boccamele," an animal in which Cetti recognises the "Ictis" of Aristotle, is said to be extremely partial to this fruit when very ripe.

The Sards are but indifferent pedestrians, evincing a great dislike to walking; the only mode of travelling for both sexes is on horseback. The women ride astride, and mount and dismount with agility. On some occasions, the "tracca," or covered cart, is used, but there are very few coaches, and those only in the great towns; for, independent of the want of roads, the country people regard them as articles of effeminate luxury, as was the case in the feudal ages of Europe. The passo portante of their horses, before mentioned, enables them to proceed at an average rate of about four miles an hour, on good roads, but not more than two and a half on bad or indifferent ones. On setting out they invariably cross themselves; and it is remarkable that, like the ancient Romans, they never mount a horse, but from a step, a stone, or a bank; yet they are expert equestrians, as may be seen at their races, and in their venturous chase of the "Caccia grossa," or larger game, over rocks and precipices that would startle an ordinary rider. Amongst others, a very curious race occurs at Cagliari, along the steep and rugged street of St. Michael, on the last days

of the carnival. In this singular exploit, three or even four equestrian masques ride abreast, so close as to lay their arms on each other's shoulders, and setting off at full speed often reach the goal without separating, by skilfully managing their horses. The pavement was so slippery and broken that the viceroy had ordered it to be repaired, but the citizens requested it might be left as it was, for otherwise no horsemanship would be requisite. The prizes awarded at these public races are furnished by a portion of the richest inhabitants, who are thereupon termed the donors of the fête: they usually consist of several yards of fine cloth, stuff, or velvet, of three degrees of value,—the first being for the "cavalli di punta,"—the second for the best of the village horses, ridden without saddles by youths with a whip in each hand,—and the last prize is for the fleetest of the colts: mares are not permitted to run on the "arringu," or race course.

Field sports constitute a great portion of the amusement of the Sards, and their woods and wastes afford them a variety of what they term large and small game. In hunting the wild-boar by the "caccia clamorosa," a number of men with their guns and dogs sally forth, and dashing into the wilds of a forest, the sportsmen station themselves at convenient distances from each other. The dogs are then sent into the thickets: their loud barking is accompanied by the yells of the sportsmen, and unceasingly continued till a boar is started from his lair, when the nearest man fires his gun, usually loaded with

two or even three balls. It is very dangerous at this moment to quit the assigned station, as the sportsmen, from the thickness of the wood, may be unable to see each other, and fatal accidents might occur: they are therefore careful in ascertaining the respective positions previous to sending the dogs in advance. On the first alarm, the boars endeavour to escape, yet when wounded often turn on the dogs, though very seldom on the hunters. This is the most usual mode of attacking them, but they are sometimes chased by horsemen with infinite address and ability; and as there are no prohibitory game-laws, the only precaution necessary is, that of not entering fenced grounds in the pursuit. If a deer or stag is killed, the skin is the common property of the whole party of huntsmen; if it is a mufflon, or doe, the skin belongs exclusively to the person who shot the animal; and if a wild boar is the prize, the direct intestine and the bladder are his right, together with any other part of the "robba interiore" he chooses.

In sporting for birds, though the Sards esteem themselves capital shots, they seldom or never attempt to shoot flying. Angling is ill understood; for, though there are fine trout in the rivers, they prefer entrapping them by wicker-work, called "nassargius," similar to the weir mentioned by Columella, laid across the stream, with a small opening in the centre: or else taking them with the hand, by immersing twigs of the euphorbia,—a method of poisoning streams severely reprobated in the Carta de Logu. The beautiful lark, called Calandroni, is caught

by spreading a net near the stream which it frequents, precisely as mentioned by Oppian; but the taking of the "corvus aquaticus," or shagge, as practised amongst the Intermediate islands and at St. Pietro, is at once novel and ingenious: towards the evening, when these birds resort to the rocks, they are cautiously approached and sprinkled with water; when, mistaking this ablution for rain, they immediately put their heads under their wings, and thereby become so easy a prey, that a boat's crew may catch one hundred and fifty of them in a night. The "contruxiu," or vulture, is sought after by the shepherds, for the sake of the down; they throw a dead animal into a hole made for the purpose, and when the birds are nearly gorged, easily kill them with sticks: it is asserted that by roasting a dog on a mountain top, these ravenous creatures may be attracted from a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles. The island is entirely free from wolves and mortally venomous reptiles, owing (according to tradition) to the intercession of St. Proto, who, on account of his faith, was exiled to Asinara. But we learn from ancient writers, that this exemption was enjoyed ages before, with the single exception of the "solifuga," which perhaps is nothing more than the common tarantula, rather a noxious than a dangerously venomous spider; and this is still frequently met with, as are also snakes, vipers, toads, and scorpions.

Sards of all ranks are earnestly devoted to festivity; their holidays may be divided into two classes, the universal, and the local. The universal are those observed

in common with all who profess the Romish faith, and who are bound on those days, under pain of mortal sin, to attend mass, and suspend all labour, however necessary. In these, they do not differ much from the Sicilians and Italians, except that their ceremonies on Good Friday excel those of the latter, in the penances and formalities of the processions. On this solemn occasion, a variety of religious sonnets, printed in Sard, Italian, or Latin, are profusely distributed; and no bells being allowed to be rung, a melancholy noise is made with huge wooden rattles, which is termed breaking the bones of Judas. In the last week of carnival, the nuns with infinite care cut out figures of white paper with seven feet, and ornamenting them with coloured fringes, send them round to their friends, to be suspended in some conspicuous part of the house during Lent; every Sunday one of the feet is torn off, and at the middle of the fast the bauble is cut in two. On all occasions of religious festivity, the churches are decorated with flags and streamers, and the altars with branches and flowers. In Sassari, the dances and other amusements of carnival are pursued to an extreme; but their greatest display is at Candlemas, when the various guilds march in procession, in gala dress, with an appropriate flag at the head of each company. The farmers, called "massai," walk last in the procession, which is regarded as the post of honour; and it is their duty, on reaching the town-house, to compliment the municipal officers. The "viandanti," or road traders, and the "ortolani," or market-gardeners' follow,

whilst the standard bearers, dressed in a rich Spanish costume of the period of Ferdinand and Isabella, with magnificent swords and poniards, come next in order. Having once carried the flag entitles the individual to wear a belt with a silver buckle, and a large broach of the same metal to his broad-brimmed hat; and thenceforth he walks after the flag instead of before it. Eight highly-decorated columns of wood, used as candlesticks, are placed around the bier of the blessed Virgin.

The local festivals are those celebrated in certain towns, parishes, or chapels, in honour of esteemed saints; and as some of them possess a peculiar originality of character, it may be illustrative of the people to describe two or three of them. One of the principal takes place at Cagliari, on the 1st of May, in honour of St. Effisius, a Greek warrior who became a Christian by divine interposition, similar in circumstance to that of St. Paul's miraculous conversion, whilst persecuting that sect by order of Diocletian. After many ineffectual attempts to destroy him by fire, by torture, and other means, he was, at length, beheaded at Nora, on the 15th of January, 303. On the morning of the anniversary, Cagliari and its suburbs are in a state of restless agitation and gaiety, till the procession is formed that is to attend the Saint to Pula, whither many believe he would proceed by himself if he were not carried. A company of carabineers constitutes the van, followed by all the drummers that can be mustered together; and after them a multitude of gentlemen on their best horses, richly caparisoned. Pre-

ceded and followed by " piffani, launeddus," and other country music: the gorgeous carriage then slowly advances; it consists principally of fine plate-glass, and containing the image of the Saint surrounded with lighted candles, is drawn by two oxen, of a breed kept sacred for this pious purpose. Then comes the most singular part of the procession: all the females of Cagliari and the adjacent villages, peeresses and peasants, high and low, old and young, follow in a promiscuous tide, mixing every variety of costume, without order or ceremony; every one being under the same obligatory vow to accompany the carriage as far as the Scaffa. This is an isthmus between the lake and the bay, supposed by the credulous to have been formed by the saint, for the accommodation of this ceremony. The procession is closed by a long train of militia on horseback variously dressed, yet all with the red " beretta," gun, and knife. I remarked to an acquaintance, that everybody appeared to be much attached to St. Effisius; " Ah!" said he, " it is with great reason; he saved our city from a dreadful plague,—he gave us rain when every other part of the island suffered from drought,—and he frustrated the designs of the French in 1793." My informant added, that the Saint would " sleep" that night at Saint Rocco, on his way to the place of martyrdom. The service celebrated in the little church near Cape Pula is magnificent; and, on the fourth day, the procession returns to Cagliari, attended as it first set out. The life, acts, and death of St. Effisius, " cun sas glorias postumas," have

been described in an "ottava rima" poem in three cantos, reprinted in Cagliari in 1787; and in its minute description of the preceding ceremony, I was amused with the following passage:

"Hat de piùs, una adjunta invenzione,
S'affettu cun su Santu a piùs mostrare;
Et est, d'haver dispōstu su timone
De su cōcxu, pro poderlu tirare,
Sos hōmines, de santa devotsione
Trattos; cale sun gōsu populare
Tota sa plebbe in *Londra*, a cadu istante
Con sos *Milordos*, faghet exultante."

St. Gavino is holden in great veneration in the Capo di Sopra, though few particulars of his life and martyrdom are known, except that he suffered decapitation in the reign of Hadrian, in company with the Sts. Proto and Januarius, by whom he had been converted. Their three bodies were cast into the sea from the cliffs of Bulagni; and being subsequently found floating, by some pious Christians, and buried in a cave, were discovered eight centuries afterwards, in consequence of a dream, by Comida, the judge, and his sister Catharine. On the annual festival at Porto Torres, the inhabitants of all the towns and adjacent villages assemble on the spot, bringing with them the various articles of good cheer; while the men arrange the entertainment, their wives and daughters display their "gran tenuta," and the whole plain quickly becomes a most animated scene, the costume being as varied as it is singular. Many are the

vows of penance that are to be fulfilled on this occasion, and the consequent voluntary punishments are self inflicted, in the church of St. Gavino. The nave of this old and curious edifice is supported by twenty-eight columns; under the high altar is a cryptic sanctuary, containing the martyr's tomb, with a light continually burning on it, and having the colossal statues of seventeen Sardinian saints, standing in niches around it. The devotees enter the church on their knees, in which attitude they shuffle along to the high altar, and thence to each of the columns, which, as well as the legs of the wooden horse of Saint Gavino, are frequently kissed: they then descend to the sanctuary, and embrace the feet of all the statues, muttering at the same time their palinodia and supplications. The men afterwards parade round the church, sustaining a self-flagellation, which completes their expiation; and the rest of the night is passed in orgies truly bacchanalian. I happened to be lying off the port during one of these festivals; and in the general anxiety to see the ship, the church seemed for a time to be almost deserted; for from the earliest dawn till the close of day, there were constantly twenty or thirty boats, and small craft along-side, containing from twenty to fifty persons in each, and some crowded with even a greater number, singing, screaming, crying, and making every imaginable kind of noise. I had witnessed a scene of a similar character at Owhyhee, in which I thought the clamorous joy, tumult, and novelty, could not be surpassed: but this, though in Europe, was not a less singular one; and the "ballo

tondo" was danced for the first time, I suppose, on the deck of a British man-of-war. On our landing, an unexpected source of diversion presented itself for the hundreds assembled on the mole:—a poor Irish woman with one eye, "but that was a piercer," who had married a Piedmontese soldier, ran out of the tower, placed herself before us, and dropping low curtsies, welcomed "our honours," at which the Sards sat up loud peals of laughter, never having seen a salute of the kind before.

At Alghero, the anniversary of Bonaventura on the 14th of July, is a scene of boisterous diversion and devotion; in which the violent exercise of yelling, praying, singing, and laughing, are calculated to make a spectator imagine the anthesteria of the Greeks were revived. On the summit of a high hill over Gonnari, is a greatly venerated church of the holy virgin; at whose annual fête in September, a fair is holden for several days, and is resorted to by people from all parts of the island. At Quartu, some oxen are annually selected in May, to walk by pairs in procession, their horns being decorated with showy ribands, and gay-coloured cloths thrown over their backs, reaching nearly to the ground. At Stampace, during the feast of St. Antonio, the "sottiglio," a species of the cuccagna, or may-pole, is erected, where by agility and art, a successful competitor gains a cock, or other trifle, as a prize. On the 19th of April, there is always a grand Te Deum celebrated at Cagliari, accompanied by a festival, in commemoration of the siege being raised in 1793. Near Capu Terra are the springs

of Santa Barbara, a Sardinian virgin and martyr, with a small chapel, beautifully situated on a hill, commanding an extensive view: here, on the Sunday of Pentecost, a holiday is celebrated that draws a large assemblage of people together, to enjoy the amusements. At the village of Decimu-mannu (which is entered from Siliqua, by crossing two bridges,) a busy fair of eight days duration takes place, in honour of Santa Gregu, at which much traffic is carried on, the greater part of the population of Cagliari attending, some on foot, some in "tracche," or covered carts, and others on horseback; and permanent stalls for shops, the Baleta of the middle ages, are built around the little old church where the virgin was tortured and buried. St. Antioco, the tutelary patron of the Sulcis, is said to have been a son of Santa Rosa, born in Mauritania, and exiled to Sardinia by Hadrian; after divers ineffectual attempts to destroy him by starvation, burning, boiling, and being thrown to wild beasts. His relics were discovered in 1615, on the island now bearing his name, and conveyed with great solemnity to Iglesias, to be deposited in the cathedral, until the island should be re-peopled, when they were to be restored. This condition, however, has never been fulfilled, though on the Monday after the second week in Easter, (a more convenient season than the proper anniversary in November,) the head, enclosed in a silver case, is carried there in grand procession, on a visit, accompanied by an immense concourse of people, from all parts of the country; and the ceremonies, as usual, conclude with horse races and a

fair. The tomb was discovered near the ancient necropolis of the Sulcis, and notice thereof sent to the archbishop of Cagliari, who, with his canons, repaired thither and directed the removal of the precious prize.

St. Lussorio was a noble warrior of Cagliari, who being converted to Christianity, was beheaded, together with his young disciples Cisello and Camerino, on the 25th of August; on which day various amusements, civil and religious, take place on a spot outside of Pauli, called Frateria. One of the grandest holidays in Sardinia is celebrated in honour of the virgin of the martyrs, on the 6th of June, by a fair at the village of Fonni in the Barbargia Ollolai, the highest inhabited site in the island; and is a great mart for linens, rugs, "frassadas," or quilts, almonds, walnuts, and chesnuts. St. Priam, the "Santu Pilimu" of the Sards, was one of the four proto-martyrs of Sardinia, and suffered under Nero. His anniversary is celebrated on the last days of May, with great festivity, in a romantic part of the curadoria of Sarrabus, where there is a rustic church on a hill, with a few houses for holding a cotemporary fair: from the purity of the air, and the beauty of the scenery, it is much attended, though the sudden rising of the river has more than once kept the company longer on the spot than they desired. It is a good feature of all these fairs, and indeed of Sardinia in general, that there are no lotteries, or other reprehensible mode of public gambling.

The periodical festivities of the Gallura are of a more peculiar stamp, combining rusticity and hospitality, with

independence and ferocity. The principal of these are celebrated at Arsequina and Logu Santu; and being precisely similar in their practices, a description of the former will suffice. It occurs on the third Sunday in May: we landed on the Saturday, and rode up to the chapel of Santa Maria, which, with two other small buildings, are on a beautiful hill covered with trees, except in front, where an open spot overlooks a woody plain. Crowds of people were congregating from all parts; some were employed in killing and suspending the devoted animals to the boughs of the trees, others had already proceeded to roasting, and there was scarcely a bush that had not a horse tied to it. The feast is regulated by a company of thirty or forty Capo Pastori, entitled the "soprastanti" of the ceremonies; each of whom must provide a sheep or goat, twelve pounds of cheese, and thirty of bread; and they must jointly furnish oil, candles, fuel, cooking utensils, and four or five hundred bottles of wine, on which all comers are gratuitously regaled. In a short time the scene derived great interest from the activity and bustle of such a multitude; and, under the canopy of heaven, various parties commenced dancing the "salto Sardo," the "ballo tondo," and the more lively "pelicordina;" while, in other parts, poets were heard reciting their Amœbæan verses in coarse recitative. The variety in the dress of the females, and the dark caps, jackets, and kilts, over the white drawers and neat-laced gaiters of the men, gave a picturesque effect to the whole, which was not a little enhanced by the

black bushy beards, long straight hair, and hardy features of the "pastori," whose truculent aspect seems to authorize the custom in Barbary, of distinguishing Christians from Sards. In the evening, a long tract of ground was strewed with leaves of the "Scilla maritima" and rushes, to the height of five or six inches, as a substitute for a table, and down sat the multitude to a repast, served by the soprastanti in person. Precedency, however, was duly attended to; for one part of this Celtic table was covered with napkins, and furnished with particular dishes, while the indigent were placed to more common viands at the opposite end. After supper, the amusements recommenced, and continued throughout the night; those that were fatigued rested under the trees, so that, at day-break, I observed groups of men, women, and children lying in every direction—though there was no lack of merry people to keep up the dance and the song. One poet, in particular, continued till morning was far advanced, with a ditty that appeared deeply interesting to his auditors; but his voice was harsh and very monotonous. The atmosphere was beautifully clear; and the silvery moon, together with the dulcet notes of numerous nightingales, enhanced the pleasures of the night. On the Sunday morning, the chapel bell began to ring, when the whole multitude moved to the front of the church overlooking the plain, to see the sacred flag of Tempio brought in procession. On reaching the foot of the hill, this banner, gorgeously decorated, and surmounted by a silver cross, is planted in an open space,

and several horses are then galloped to display their speed. After this, the banner is brought up the hill, on a fine horse, by one of the members of a family, whose privilege it is to carry it, and paraded in the direction of the sun, round the church three times; the people catching at it, and kissing it with great devotion, during its progress. Prayers, dances, poems, dinner and supper, conclude the day; and on the Monday the whole party proceeds a few hundred yards to the S.W. to the ruinous chapel of St. Pietro di Baldolinu, where the ceremonies and feasting are repeated. This chapel is the charnel-house of the shepherds of the vicinity, whose bodies are thrown into a large vault, without lime, forming such a revolting and offensively-putrid mass, that the "soprastanti" have been obliged to erect an altar for the celebration of prayer, outside of the edifice. Three men had been murdered by banditti, and thrown in without any ceremony by the shepherds, only a few days before my arrival; for there is no coroner's inquest, to take cognizance of secret murder here. I was informed that a man, "sotto penitenza," occasionally descends this disgusting cavern, to clear away the bodies from under the opening, precaution being first taken, to lower down and burn several torches. The feast of Santa Maria de Arsequina has seldom been celebrated without the sacrifice of three or four lives: the year preceding my visit two of the "carabinieri reali" had been killed; and I was shown a young man, who on the same occasion received a ball through the breast; but having thus satisfied his foe,

according to the Sard code of honour, and fortunately recovering, was, with his wife and a beautiful child, now enjoying the gaieties in safety. I could not learn why there were no carabineers in attendance on this anniversary; but the consequence was a numerous concourse of banditti from the circumjacent fastnesses, notwithstanding the presence of a great many "barancelli," who, it is known, will not arrest a man that "is only an assassin." The arrival of two Englishmen at this festival, was a novelty that appeared to give infinite satisfaction, especially as Mr. Craig took a Corsican fiddler with him, which was the only music, except jews harps, and human voices, for hundreds to dance to. Another circumstance that excited many remarks, was the extreme gaiety of two young priests, whose dancing and singing gave great offence to many of the grave elders: indeed, the regard of the country people for their religious observances is very remarkable; an instance of which I noticed at an entertainment, where much anger arose from a Piedmontese officer giving the name of "Spirito Santo" to a dish of stewed pigeons.

Dancing constitutes a prominent feature on all public festivities, and most villages have their "prasciera," or area, for the express purpose. The most national is the "carola," or "ballo tondo," in which many people join hands, and make a monotonous circular movement. In the Capo di Sopra it is danced to the voices of several men, who stand in the centre, holding each other by the shoulders, and singing in a peculiarly powerful and gut-

tural tone, called "tripah;" to attain which accomplishment, they practise from an early age. In the Capo di Sotto, they dance to the music of the "launedda," a singularly ancient instrument in use among the peasants; it consists of three or four reeds of various lengths, constituting two octaves, a tierce, and a quint, with a small mouth-piece at the end of each. Like a Roman tibicen, the performer takes these into his mouth, and inflates the whole at once, with such an acquired skill, that most of them can keep on for a couple of hours without a moment's intermission, appearing to breathe and play simultaneously. He, however, who can sound five reeds is esteemed the Coryphæus, and becomes the grand object of emulation and envy to the other players; amongst whom he is sometimes distinguished by having a very fanciful launedda, made of the leg bones of the flamingo. Nothing can exceed the gravity of the dancers on these occasions, nor the monotony of the short, mincing steps with which they advance and retire, then shuffle on a little sideways again, to revert to their former motions. Married people unite their palms and entwine the fingers, but all others are careful only to join hands, for attempting a greater freedom would be resented with bloodshed. In this manner the dance commences with a slow step, quickens according to the cadence, and continues an hour or two; but no symptom of joy or satisfaction escapes any one, particularly the women, who keep their eyes cast on the ground nearly the whole time.

In witnessing these festivals, it is impossible for any

one who has travelled in Greece not to be struck with the similarity which, in many points, exists between the Sards and the Greeks. Vestiges of many customs may have descended from the Hellenic colonies, and from the garrisons of the eastern empire. Not only are their arms, music, dances, dresses, and manners in close resemblance, but many of their words and superstitions are exactly the same; so that the opportunities I have had of comparing the two nations, would lead me to infer the partial identity of their origin. Old age is most affectionately respected by both nations; the ties of blood are closely binding; and there is, moreover, a degree of adopted relationship called "compare," of stronger engagement than is known under the common acceptation of the term in other countries; and which I found existing also in Zante, with the same appellation, and nearly to the same effect.

Weddings occasion great rejoicings, and are more remarkable for ceremony than solemnity. When a farmer of the Campidano wishes to marry, he presents himself in the evening, accompanied by a few confidential friends, at the door of the "Stazio," or house where his sweetheart resides. A gentle tap is the signal of their arrival, when the father politely demands their business at that hour. The usual figurative answer is, that they are in search of a lost lamb, "cilchemu una pecora palduta." The father replies in the same style, and affecting not to be aware of their object, introduces his daughters in succession; asking, on the presentation of each, "is this

it?"—taking care that the one, who is the object of the lover's search, shall be the last. If the suitor is favourably received, the contract is immediately entered into, and "segnali," or presents, are reciprocally exchanged. A week before the nuptials take place, as all the goods and chattels in the house of the young couple must be quite new, the removal of the property and provisions to their abode forms a procession of considerable interest; the friends of both parties attending in their finest attire, accompanied by the best players of the "launedda." The marriage is celebrated in the bride's parish, after the bans have been published three successive weeks; and previous to removing to their new residence, the bride and bridegroom partake of refreshments out of the same plate, at her father's house. On arriving at their future home, which, as in the days of Juvenal, is decorated with garlands of flowers, the matrons sprinkle salt and wheat over them, and the day concludes with a banquet. In the inland and more northern villages the customs differ in some respects; the suitor there repairs to the house of his mistress, with three or four intimate friends and relations, who preserve the ancient name given on such occasions almost entire, being called "paralymphos." The father gives them instant admittance, and begs them to be seated; a profound silence ensues, until an elder of known probity, invited for the purpose, inquires the meaning of seeing so many good people at his friend's house, which is followed by an explanation on the part of the youth. Conditions are then agreed upon, and the

whole is confirmed by the young man taking the hand of the fair one, and sealing the contract with an affectionate kiss: he then seats himself by her side, and each of his friends salutes the bride elect, depositing, at the same time, a small piece of money in her bosom. This "cujugnu," or betrothing, generally takes place in the presence of the rector, and another priest, to confer additional validity on it; the engagement, however, is not binding in the eye of the law, but can at any time be dissolved by mutual consent, or even by the wish of the girl alone. The nuptials frequently do not take place for three or four years after, when the damsel is often in the plight of those ladies who love their lords, which, though it does not altogether quadrate with our ideas of purity, is not deemed at all immoral by them.

In the cities many funerals are conducted by fraternities, who are associated for that purpose, and the various members attend in their hooded disguise. Persons of consequence are generally interred in the churches, at night; but the bodies of the poorer classes, unattended by relations, are consigned to the "puticulæ" of the Campo Santo, with as little ceremony as was practised by their ancestors. In the interior districts, the funeral rites over a man who has been killed by an adversary, are both mournful and affecting. The friends of the deceased, with a party of women clad in black, and hired to mourn like the ancient "præficæ," go to the house where the corpse is laid out. A prelude of shrieking, tearing the hair, and rolling on the ground, together with other

frantic gestures, then commences, which may be compared to the "lessus" of old; after which, the valour and virtues of the deceased are recounted by one of the women in extemporaneous verse, in the manner of the "nænia" of ancient Rome, and the coronach of Scotland. As the theme advances, hatred of the enemy and vengeance on the murderer are urged; every strophe accompanied by the "ululations," or shrill scream of the women, in chorus, and the sobs of the friends of the defunct. The period of mourning is usually six months; but the villagers more frequently continue it twelve, and the widow of a murdered man, till she is avenged, or often for life. In the Barbargia there was an extraordinary practice of throttling a dying person in hopeless cases; this act was performed by a hired woman called "accabadora," or finisher; but the custom was abolished sixty or seventy years ago, by Padre Vassello, who visited those districts as a missionary. I was assured that, in some parts of the same territory, it is not unusual to place a small piece of money in the mouth of a corpse.

The Sards are rather superstitious than bigotted, and from their less advanced state of civilization, retain many singular usages; some in common with their neighbours, and others peculiar to themselves. And as, by noticing and recording popular prejudices, which are identified with those of remote regions, the affinity of nations may be traced, I shall here insert a few of the most remarkable. No where is the very ancient and general habit of blessing a person, on sneezing, more strictly observed; nor

the wide-spread terrors of the "pigai ogu" or evil eye, more dreaded. Precisely as on the occasion of the κακο Μαδη of the ancient Greeks, if a child's beauty is praised without "God preserve it so" being instantly added, the friend nearest must spit in its face; and an accidental omission of the pious ejaculation, more than once procured me cold looks. There is generally some finery hung about the waist of an infant, to attract the visiter's eye from its face; and the purifying saliva of the mother is frequently applied in a similar manner to that of the "matertera" of Persius. In bargaining for a horse, no two men will conclude their contract in the animal's presence:—thus, also, a peasant at Domus-noas, who had agreed to sell me some oranges, led me from tree to tree until something else arrested my attention, before he would pluck them. They dislike to be asked their age, and will seldom give a direct answer to personal questions; a custom prevailing also amongst the Moors and Arabs of Barbary. The dislike to mention death was also a peculiarity of the ancient Romans, and still exists with most Mahometans;—while, with a similar feeling, the prison is termed a domicilium, and the condemned felon a patient. The heads of criminals are frequently stolen from the gallows, for the sake of the iron spikes that transfix them, in order to make shoes for their horses, and thereby render them swift and sure. The natives of some of the villages in the Barbargia, Ogliastra, and Monte Acuto, retain the Greek custom of shooting at a fog, or impending storm; and moreover entertain a fearful hor-

ror of thunder and lightning, as manifestations of divine anger.

In the Gallura, a piece of bone, a written sentence, an invocation to the moon, or any trifling relic, is credulously worn, to guard against the ambush of enemies, and the wiles of the devil. The common dislike to thirteen at table, is of more ancient date than to be accounted for, by supposing the thirteenth man to be typical of Judas. Placing a loaf with its bottom upwards is an insult to the beneficence of the Creator. Letting salt fall, denotes evil. Spilling water on a table is unlucky, but wine is propitious. Spilling olive oil in a house, betokens death. Writing or playing at cards on a white cloth is a bad omen; and if three lights are accidentally put upon the table, the master of the house will soon make his will. A hen crowing like a cock before midnight, indicates loss of property; and the sudden appearance of ravens forebodes evil. The howling of a dog at night, or the hooting of the owl, called "barbagiannu," augur death; and the latter are thought fatal to infants, by infusing poison through the roof: but the cottage that is visited by the little, "colura niedda," or black snake, is esteemed particularly fortunate. No peasant will fire at a swallow, a bird sacred to Santa Lucia, the protectress of eyes; from a prejudice that he will ever after be incapable of hitting a bird, that his wife will die within a year, and other misfortunes occur. The redbreast, as in most other countries, is looked upon with kindness; in Alghero it is honoured with the name of

the " counsellor," and in Sassari is called " brother Gavino," after the favourite and tutelary saint. Firing guns and pistols after sunset, is held to scare good fortune from the dwelling. If the cross enters a house on a *Friday*, or a funeral procession stops at the door, it portends that extreme unction will be administered in the family, three times during that year. No work is projected on a *Friday*, as a person so doing would never enjoy the result; whilst to tell a *Friday's* dream, incurs both anger and danger. Children who do not cry when baptized, will prove unlucky—a prejudice that insures a plentiful sprinkling to the little sufferer; and the name which is given, is usually that of a favourite saint, in the full spirit of the adage, " bonum nomen, bonum omen."

Conjuration is so firmly believed to be efficacious in the discovery of treasures, that two notable instances of folly occurred while I was in the island;—one was an attempt of two monks to find gold coins at Castel Doria; and the other was that of some young priests, repairing to the chapel above Alghero, to interrogate the nun who is supposed to haunt St. Julian's hill, whence they were scared away by the sudden report of a gun. Witchcraft, or the "fai mazzinas," is regarded with terror in the cottages; and the late practices of the parish-priest of Selargius, in promoting a belief in it, cannot be too severely reprehended. Excommunication is seldom fulminated, the principal occasions being, the murder of a member of the church, theft of ecclesiastical property, and a fraudulent defalcation in tithe matters. Exorcism

is practised by the capuchins, during which ceremony, the unhappy patient is covered all over with the most miraculous relics that can be procured; and after the monk professes to have obtained his prayer, he asks the spirit three several times, to give a signal of his having left the afflicted man. Many of the patients are probably impostors; but the belief in demoniacal possession is very prevalent, and the truth of some extraordinary anecdotes, related to convince me, was strongly vouched for. It would be difficult to account for such illusions, did not experience teach us how often mental and bodily debility give form and fashion to such distressing chimeras. Against these and all other evils, amulets are in such general use, that even robbers and assassins, however deep in crime, besides earnestly praying for divine aid, never fail to be provided with one previous to going forth on their detestable excursions. Should they fail in their object, they consider it as the effect of want of precaution or faith in themselves, rather than a deficiency of virtue in the charm. I procured one of these, and unrolled it; on the top was a bust of the holy Virgin looking down on St. Francis, who is holding out a scroll to a kneeling friar, whereon are the 24th, 25th, and 26th verses of the sixth chapter of the book of Numbers; beneath these was written:—"Questa santa benedizione diede Iddio a Mosè, e Gesù Christo al P. S. Francesco, chiunque la porterà indosso con viva fede, è stata sperimentata contro fulmini, fantasmi, malcaduco, dolori di parto, febri, morte improvise, pericoli di mare, insidie d' inimici, ed altri mali."

These superstitions, though slighted by some, are habitual to the greater part of the population; and, in closing this chapter, it may further illustrate the subject, to introduce two or three recent examples in proof of its not being the uneducated persons only, who are infected with them. In 1793, on the French invasion, the statue of St. Effisius was carried in procession, and placed on the mole to preserve the Darsena; where, wonderful to relate, "it was scarcely set down, before a shell fell at its feet, and thenceforward all the missiles in that vicinity fell harmless." On the 30th of January, a mysterious little bird settled on the saint, during the enemy's most furious cannonade, and there it remained till night: the day after, it re-appeared, and animated the garrison to their duty, for "they could not be ignorant of the celestial origin of this messenger." It was moreover observed, that "the shots which were fired, while the bird looked on, were all capital hits."

On the 5th of May, 1801, while the capuchin nuns, at Ozieri, were deliberating on the election of a new abbess, they suddenly perceived the countenance of Sister Maria Rosa Serra illumined by such a heavenly inspiration in her eyes, that they involuntarily broke forth in admiration of her angelic aspect. Whilst influenced by this sacred rapture, she addressed the astonished sisterhood in a voice superhuman; and exclaimed, that if after the administration of the sacrament on the following Friday, they should see one amongst them "alla Nazzarena," they might feel assured, she was the abbess elect. This

prophecy having been communicated to the confessor, and to the Pope's delegate, the appointed time was anxiously awaited. At length, the sacrament had scarcely been received, when Maria Rosa's head began to bleed all round, and continued so to do, until her clothes became saturated, and herself very faint from loss of blood. The delegate was now sent for, but he being unable to attend immediately, desired through the confessor, that her head should be laid bare, and narrowly examined by the sisterhood. Agitation and holy terror left very few the power of discerning, from whence the warm blood flowed, but there seemed to be the wounds of very fine thorns. The happy patient revived a little on hearing her revered confessor's voice, and, at his instigation, beseeched the Almighty to prove whether this was his sacred invitation, by commanding the effusion to cease. In a few moments her prayers were granted, to the utter astonishment and clear conviction of all around! The delegate now arrived, and inquired as critically into the circumstance as a judge, who receives no fact without clear evidence; he also examined the wounds, which reopened and bled at his touch. He moreover desired the nuns to scrutinize her body most strictly; and, in a few minutes, they returned declaring, that they found so deep a wound in her side that, on placing the hand near it, the very breath from the lungs could be felt. Being thus indisputably convinced of the divine source of the miracle, the delegate inquired into the private sentiments of each nun, and found them determined to vote for the favourite

of heaven, although he enumerated all her weaknesses and deficiencies. This done, the public election took place, and the unanimous choice falling on Maria Rosa, whose piety and prudence had been remarkable, long before this miraculous indication "of God himself in her favour," the nomination was confirmed, though her age was only thirty-five years, whilst that required by the Tridentine council was forty.

On the anniversary of S. Saturninus, in 1823, a priest in the Curadoria of Sarrabus, met a farmer with a "marrone" on his shoulder; and piously cautioning him against working on so sacred a festival, received for answer, that having sent his servants to mass, he could have no intention of committing such a sin himself. But no sooner was the Monitor out of sight, than he proceeded to his field, and fearlessly began to hoe the ground, muttering "What is S. Saturninus to me?" Scarcely were these words out of his mouth, when his limbs became utterly powerless. In this condition he was found on the following morning; when being truly penitent, the priest earnestly implored the clemency of the offended saint. The mediation was accepted, and the contrite sinner repaired to church to return grateful thanks for this salutary admonition.

This subject may be concluded with a fact well known in Cagliari: two or three years ago, a nobleman of the highest rank in the island, hearing that a swarm of locusts were devouring the harvest on his estate at Punta Carbonara, sent a priest to excommunicate

them; and he was actually made to believe that, in consequence of the anathema, they precipitated themselves into the sea, and were drowned! Well might poor Burton exclaim—"a lamentable thing it is to consider how many myriades of men this idolatrie and superstition (for that comprehends all) hath infatuated in all ages, besotted by the blind zeale, which is religion's ape, religion's bastard, religion's shadow, false glasse."



Chapter IV.

OF THE COASTS OF SARDINIA.

Cagliari is one of the most ancient cities of Sardinia; and though several of its claims to precedence are disputed by Sassari, it is now fully established as the seat of government, and recognized as the metropolis of the island. The site was probably selected by the early Greeks, on account of the natural facilities which it afforded, of forming an acropolis and a cothon; two objects of the first consideration with Hellenic founders. Though vestiges of the ancient city may be traced beyond Stampace, it appears in the middle ages to have consisted merely of what is now called the "casteddu," or castle; a triangular space which occupies the summit of a hill about 400 feet above the beach, walled round, and having a citadel on the northern side. To this were successively added the Marina, a portion extending down the west face of the hill, from the castle to the sea; and the suburbs of Stampace and Villanova, which, although on the outside of the fortifications, enjoy all the rights and privileges of the city. These four towns constitute the modern Cagliari, and are situated at the N.E. shore of a spacious bay, where shipping of every kind ride so securely, as to offer great inducement for

extended commerce. Besides the mole of the Pratique office,—opposite to the Marina gate, there is a very commodious Darsena, or pier harbour, at the south angle of the town-wall; capable of containing fourteen or sixteen vessels of a tolerable size, besides small craft. My observations for ascertaining the geographical position of Cagliari, and regulating the rate of the chronometers, were made at the mole-head battery of this harbour, which, according to the results obtained, is in 39° 12′ 13″ latitude north, and 9° 06′ 44″ longitude east of Greenwich.

The gulf of Cagliari extends from Pula on the west, to cape Carbonara on the east side, a distance of twenty-four miles across, and about twelve in depth, with good anchorage all over it, after getting into soundings. Ships usually lie about a mile S.W. by S. from the mole, in six or eight fathoms water, on an excellent bottom of mud. The land winds are the most frequent and violent, especially those from N. and N.W., which predominate nearly two-thirds of the year. When the gulls fly confusedly about the bay, it is thought to predict an approaching gale; but no apprehension need be entertained, as it never blows home from seaward.

Provisions of all kinds are to be obtained at reasonable prices, but water is so scarce as to be sold at the doors of the houses. The castle is partly supplied from wells of extraordinary depth, by the constant labour of a number of men and horses; and partly from cisterns. It has often been proposed to restore the fine ancient aqueduct,

of which some extensive remains exist near the Roman bridge at Siliqua; but the government is startled at the probable expense; though the money annually paid for the supplying the barracks, prisons, and tobacco manufactory, would render it a desirable measure. I suggested to Captain Musso, an intelligent engineer officer, the practicability of conveying water from the springs of Domus-noas, (which are of sufficient elevation for the purpose,) by means of iron pipes, as a method both easy and cheap. A good tank was constructed in the Darsena for the royal shipping, in 1823, but strangers must either go, or send, to Pula for water; the flat-bottomed boats of the bay, however, make expeditious passages to and from that place, and may be hired on reasonable terms.

Spreading over an eminence that commands the whole bay, Cagliari has an imposing effect from the sea; though, on landing, the steep narrow streets, paved with small pointed stones, the nauseous effluvia of a sink at each door, and the custom of every window being furnished with clothes-lines reaching to the opposite houses, destroy much of the illusion. Yet, there are some excellent public buildings, about thirty churches, and many very spacious houses; with a population of nearly 26,000 people. In the castle are the vice-regal palace, the cathedral, the university, and the public seminaries. There are also a strong citadel, and the stout square towers of the Elephant, the Lion, and the Eagle, (three good specimens of Pisan art,) under the special protection of St. Pancras; two of which command superb

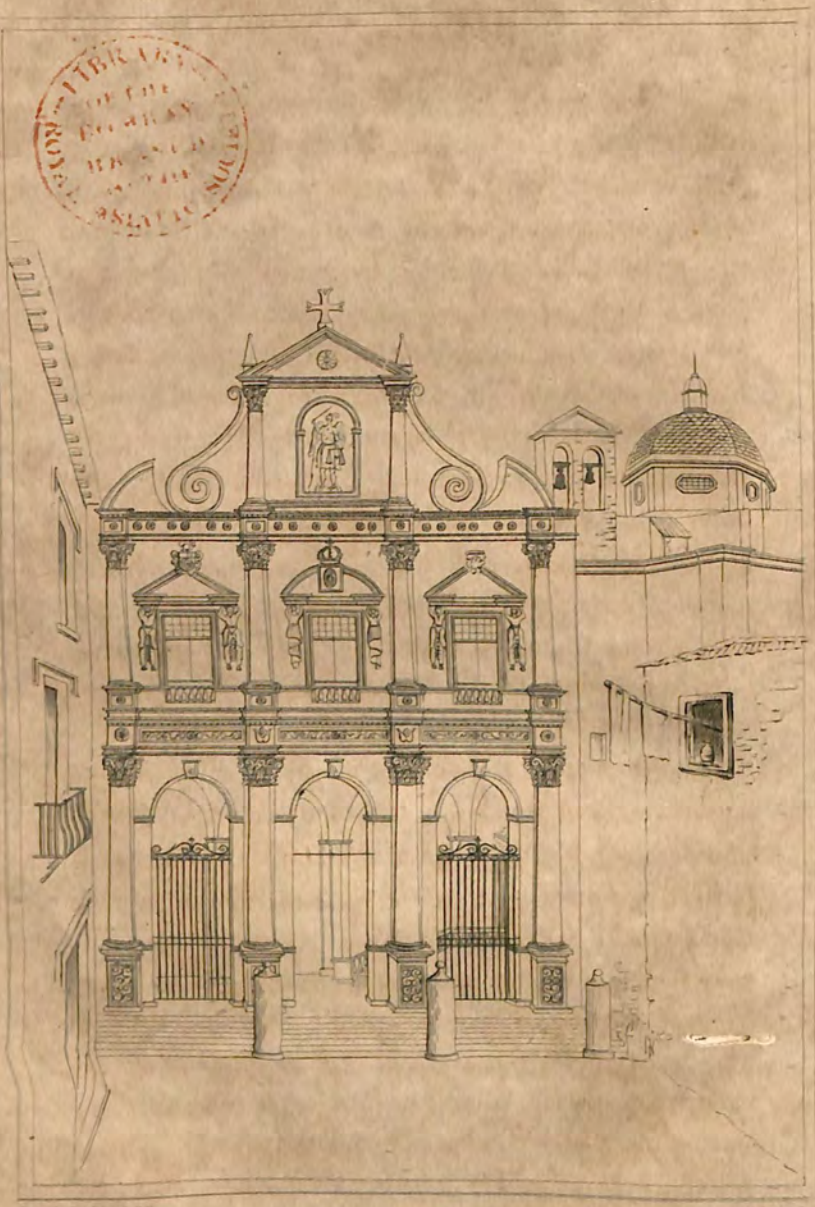
views. At the principal gate there is a small image of St. Antonio "di fuoco," where a person who has been robbed, bestows a trifling value of oil, for the lamp that is constantly burning before the image, to propitiate the recovery of his effects. All the nobles, court adherents, and persons of distinction, dwell in the castle; a residence on the Marina being thought fit only for merchants, and it would therefore be seldom visited, except for the parties which are given by the foreign consuls, who, from early custom, generally reside there. The "conversazioni" are conducted as in other parts of the south of Europe, and are consequently as devoid of interest, or intellectual improvement; for the routine of topics in fashionable discourse, is as limited and mechanical, as the set of tunes on the barrel of a hand-organ.

From being the metropolis, and from the portion of commerce which it enjoys, Cagliari has a busy appearance on the whole, except at noon, when the shops are shut up, and the streets deserted until after three o'clock; the intervening time being spent in dining and indulging in the siesta. Here, as in Italy, coffee-houses and apothecaries shops are places of general and idle resort; where the various news of the day is discussed, and all the weighty affairs of the city are commented upon. The theatre is badly supported, the stage being occupied by an indifferent itinerant company, who repeat the same opera "usque ad nauseam," to very scanty audiences. The mention of this establishment, reminds me of an unsightly pauper that attends occasionally about the door

of the " Caffe del Teatro," and whose deformity almost deprives him of the power of locomotion: yet this apparently miserable object is blessed with the most cheerful disposition; and desirous of seeing the world, has begged his way over several parts of Europe. He even went to Paris to gratify his inordinate curiosity with a sight of Napoleon, and actually received alms both from him and from the empress; but on his return to Sardinia, he was plundered of all his gains by a Spanish privateer. He has not yet visited England, which is considered by most foreigners as the " Ultima Thule;" and such are the incorrect notions of many persons respecting our happy island, that it is sometimes a question whether " Londra is in Inghilterra, or Inghilterra in Londra."

The cathedral was built by the Pisans, with part of the remains of the basilica of Constantine, on a chapel of St. Cecilia. The façade is covered with marble slabs, and bears a bas-relief over the principal portal, of the tutelary protectress, seated at her organ. This expensive front was paid for by a duty on the wine consumed in the city, which exaction has been continued ever since. The interior is divided into three naves, leading to a fine presbytery, ascended by four ranges of steps, with handsome balustrades, and further decorated by mmense silver candlesticks; while the front of the high altar forms one large bas-relief, of the same precious metal. In the chapel on the left, is a handsome mausoleum to the memory of the enterprizing youth Martin, King of Sicily, who fell a victim to " intemperie" within

a month after his signal victory at St. Luri. The sacristy possesses little of moment, except some Flemish paintings representing various events of our Saviour's life, and a fine picture by an Italian artist, of Christ's agony after the scourging. The pride of the cathedral, and indeed of Sardinia, is the cryptic sanctuary, wherein are the remains of two hundred Sardinian martyrs, recovered by excavation, in the vicinity of the church of St. Saturninus, by the primate d'Esquivel, in 1621. The descent to it is by a very handsome flight of marble steps, at the foot of which the viceroys who die in office, and the archbishops, are interred. A large, airy, and well-lighted aisle is then entered, having two lateral chambers; the whole of which, together with the embossed roof, pilasters, and other architectural ornaments, are hewn out of the solid rock. The sides are elaborately adorned with various marbles, and divided into small compartments, in each of which are contained the relics of a martyr, whose name is inscribed in front. The indefatigable Muratori has thrown a doubt on the authenticity of these remains, thinking that the B.M., by which they were recognised, might with equal reason be rendered Bonæ Memoriæ, as Beatus Martyr. At this, Padre Napoli, in his "Note illustrate e diffuse," is very indignant, saying that the B.M. was accompanied by palms, blood, and implements of torture; and he demands, with pious triumph, whether the learned critic had reflected on the fact, "that during the solemn translation of the bones, all the church bells rang of them-



Drawn by Capt.n Smyth, R.N.

E. Finden, Sculp.

THE FRONT OF THE JESUITS COLLEGE.

AT CAGLIARI.

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selves, (suonarano da per se tutte le campane delle chiese,) and that moreover, many miraculous cures simultaneously occurred !"

The church and convent of St. Michael is an extensive establishment belonging to the Jesuits, who, previous to their expulsion, possessed large estates; and not only had colleges in Cagliari, Sassari, Alghero, Iglesias, Nurri, and Oliena, but the rector of Santa Croce was perpetual lord of the village of Musei, (or Jesum reversed,) and exercised baronial jurisdiction over it. The order being restored, five Jesuits returned to Cagliari, and two to Sassari, in 1823, who are, for the present, maintained by the King. The noviciate of the building has been used, since the expulsion, as a place of meditative retirement for the " esercitanti," or people submitting themselves to prayer and penance for eight days previous to marriage, before or after a difficult journey, on recovering from sickness, and other material incidents of human life. This propitiation is also recommended to country rectors, previous to their entering upon their official charge. But though the apartments and corridors were therefore kept in good repair, the plundered books were never restored, nor any addition made by those who acted the " locum tenens" for so many years;— indeed, the spacious library room remains so melancholy an emblem of neglect, that we might think with Whistlecraft,

> There was not, from the prior to the cook,
> A single soul that car'd about a book.

The church, though small, is entered by a spacious portico, and is rich in marble; the twisted columns of the several chapels are particularly fine. The high altar is expensively decorated, and separated from the main body of the church by an alabaster balustrade, opposite to which, on each side of the entrance, is the statue of an angel holding a vase of holy water. In the anti-sacristy is a painting in great esteem with the clergy,—our Saviour, supported by the four evangelists, standing on a fountain, from which seven streams, typical of the catholic sacraments, run into a vineyard tended by Jesuits. In one group are the principal martyrs of their order, bearing the implements with which they were severally tortured; in another part are their missionaries, and in a third their general labourers; the last, though armed with heavy hammers, and acting on the offensive, seem to be much annoyed by several rapacious heresiarchs, who with wolves bodies and human faces, labelled Luther, Calvin, Bucerus, &c. are seen stealing the grapes from the vines. The sacristy is a neat apartment paved with various coloured marbles, possessing an elaborately decorated ceiling, and furnished with curious inlaid presses for the church plate, and sacerdotal garments. Opposite to the door, a recess, rich with architectural ornaments, contains the virgin of the Conception, standing on a silver crescent, with a fine countenance, expressive of humility and devotional rapture; and around the room are a series of pictures, in very magnificent frames, corresponding with each other. At my last visit, I found

the Jesuits had taken full possession, and that Padre Pizzi, the principal, had hired a sign-painter to deface these works of art, by covering Adam and Eve with huge goat-skin garments, and all the female breasts with heavy daubs of white paint to represent linen; while not only the infant innocents were carefully robed, but all statues of little angels in the church were mutilated, so as not to offend the eye of chastity!

Bear with him, Brutus, 'tis his fashion.

Several other churches, as San Giuseppe, Sant' Anna, &c., are also worthy of observation; but from the profusion of bad frescoes, and the curtain before the high altar, many have a theatrical appearance, especially those of St. Sepulchre, St. Elalio, and St. Rosario: nor is the illusion at all weakened on witnessing some of the ceremonies, and hearing the lively music by which they are accompanied, to which the well-known lines of Pope may faithfully be applied:—

And now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
That summons you to all the pride of prayer;
Light quirks of music, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.

Amongst the ecclesiastical admiranda of Cagliari, the oratory, built by St. Augustine, during his short visit to Sardinia, must not be overlooked, as it is said, that one of the beams intended for the roof proving too short, after it had been dragged up with infinite labour, the saint by the mere application of his arms pulled it out to

the required length. In 1656, the viceroy announced his intention of razing this edifice, as interfering with the defences; but the night before the intended sacrilege, his own palace caught fire, and was totally destroyed, "by the judgment of God!" The affrighted viceroy, urged by a clamorous populace, made the "amende honorable" to the elders of a church so protected by heaven, and left it untouched.

Without going into a detail of all the public buildings of Cagliari, it may be mentioned that the college of the Scuole Pie consists of forty brethren, who instruct three or four hundred boys in grammar, morals, and rhetoric. At the University there are three professors of rhetoric, four of morals, five of physic, two of surgery, four of philosophy, and one of eloquence. In the "Seminario" there are generally seventy-two scholars; and in the "Collegio de' Nobili" there are forty-two nobles, exclusive of the sons of commoners, who are occasionally admitted. The "Conservatorio dell' Orfanelle" was founded by Vasallo, a Jesuit: it is situated in the castle, nearly opposite to the Elephant's tower, and supports thirty girls, who are usually of respectable families. They wear a musk-coloured dress, with a black silk hood and white apron. The property consists of houses, legacies, and gifts; and when a will or codicil is registered, the notary is obliged, on pain of a fine of ten scudes, to ask the testator whether he intends bequeathing anything to this institution. The only public hospital, besides the well-conducted one belonging to the military branch, is

the small establishment of Sant' Antonio, possessing about forty beds for both sexes, and regulated by the monks of St. John of God. The galley-slaves are well looked after in the several prisons of St. Pancras, the citadel, and the Darsena: they amount to about five hundred, and are employed daily on government labour, except on Sundays and festivals.

The University boasts a museum, which was established by the reigning king, during his residence at Cagliari: it is already enriched with a very creditable collection of various branches of the natural history of the country; with some valuable specimens of the weapons, armour, glass and figuline vases, and other objects of antiquity, discovered in various parts of the island. These are the more estimable because the architectural relics have suffered greatly, both from violence and time, and there are but few in the vicinity of the capital. The funereal temple of Fatilia Pomptilla is amongst the most interesting sepulchres around Aventrace, the site of Iolæ. It consists of an artificial grotto, surmounted by a pediment, the tympanum of which is ornamented with two snakes, and was formerly supported by four columns. The whole is cut in the solid rock, and the inside is nearly covered with inscriptions, indicating the husband's regret on his irreparable loss: along the entablature the following line appears in uncial characters:

OSOOS MEMORIAE FATILIAE LF POMPTILIAE BENEDICTAE. M. S. P.

Between this tomb and the city walls, are the remains

of a spacious amphitheatre, also excavated in the rock; and, as usual with such structures, commanding a fine and extensive view. There is little left but the stone seats, and part of the corridors; nor am I aware of any sculpture having been found there, except the statues of two Roman senators, now over the upper gate of the citadel.

> And here the buzz of eager nations ran,
> In murmur'd pity, or loud-roar'd applause,
> And man was slaughter'd by his fellow man.
> And wherefore slaughter'd? wherefore, but because
> Such were the bloody Circus' genial laws
> And the imperial pleasure.

From such gloomy contemplation, it is pleasing to observe the humane influence of Christianity, by contrasting the detestable taste, in ancient days, for gladiatorial spectacles, with the burst of indignation that was lately excited in England by the lion-fight at Warwick; and to know, that even animals claim infinitely more compassion in our days, than human beings did in those of Imperial Rome.

On the north side of the amphitheatre, is a Capuchin convent of fifty brethren, and a noviciate; with an excellent dispensary for the distribution of medicines to the poor. It has a botanical garden, where, amongst other novelties, the intelligent old friar in charge, was making various attempts to bring the pine-apple to perfection, but hitherto without success. The spring of 1824 was unfavourable to several of his projects; and he complained that most of his best plants were "bruciate dal freddo." I left with him a quantity of seeds, brought

from other countries, and recommended him to pay attention to the Japan medlar, which I endeavoured to get naturalized by carrying both seeds and plants from Malta; it being a valuable evergreen, of easy growth, and pleasing to the eye; and the fruit not only nutritious, but making an excellent preserve.

In one of the gardens belonging to this convent, there is an extensive excavation in the sandstone rock, into which many of the Cagliarese retired during the French bombardment; near it is a Roman well, 154 feet deep, and containing the best water of the vicinity. Protection was also afforded, on the same occasion, in another cavern near the city walls, called the grotto of S. Andrèa, with a small garden before it, resembling one of those in the Latomiæ of Syracuse. Here the citizens resort in the summer to enjoy a comparatively cool atmosphere; and to amuse themselves at "boccie," a game played with four large wooden balls, and a small one as a mark to throw at, on flat walks levelled for the purpose. There are tables also, where peasants and soldiers divert themselves with cards, and in smoking, drinking, and singing; affording from the extent of the cave, and the variety of costume, a lively picture of the retreat of banditti. In it is a spacious tank of pure water, which, from having received some peculiar benedictions, is highly esteemed; whilst a temporary tavern adjacent to it, supplies the visiters with rosoglio, wine, and "robba dolce," or coarse confectionary.

The country on the outside of Villanova is an arid

plain, with straggling hedges of prickly pear bushes, and planted with a considerable number of date-trees. Here stands the large church of St. Lucifer, a much-esteemed patron of Cagliari, who died about the year 371, after having, during a long life, greatly distinguished himself in the Arian controversies. A little beyond this church, lies the range of the Bonaria hills, the cliffs of which present a formidable front against the weak side of the city. They consist of sandstone, alabaster, and a very curious osseous breccia, something like that found at Gibraltar, the bones being small, and resembling those of the rat called "ghirro." This is the more singular, because the adjacent hills of Cagliari and St. Elias, though of similar height and form, consist of secondary limestone, with shells and calcareous crystals imbedded. This place received its name from the purity of the air; and in 1320 the Spaniards commenced building a town upon it; but, as they soon after obtained possession of Cagliari, the project was abandoned.

The convent of Bonaria belongs to the order of Mercy, a fraternity instituted for the redemption of Christian slaves in Barbary; and boasting of at least 500 martyrs on its analogium. There are at present but thirty-four brethren; and their means of subsistence are reduced almost to the produce of the adjacent grounds, and the alabaster quarries. They claim precedence of the Jesuits, and show with exultation a large picture of their brother, Perez de Valentia, bestowing instruction on four young followers of Loyola. But

the chief pride of the convent is its miraculous "simulacro," the Virgin of Bonaria, whose efficacious solicitude for sailors is acknowledged by hundreds of votive pictures, small pieces of cable, and models of vessels. It appears that in 1370, the sailors of a ship throwing the cargo overboard, in a storm, found themselves incomprehensibly impelled to follow a chest that floated before them, till it grounded on the point below the convent. The efforts of an assembled multitude to move it were unavailing; but to the appalling astonishment of all, two of the monks brought it on dry land with the utmost ease, and carrying it into their church, found it to contain a colossal figure of the blessed Mary with her infant. A discussion now arose as to which part of the church she should be established in, the principal altar being already occupied by the virgin "del miracolo," and it was at length determined, she should occupy a lateral chapel. This arrangement was made in the evening; and the following morning, to the extreme surprise of the credulous crowd, the virgins had exchanged places,—the one from the mysterious chest being in the post of honour. To ascertain whether this substitution proceeded from divine authority, they were replaced as before, and a numerous congregation sat up to watch; but again the idols became imperceptibly interchanged; whereupon, to put the miracle beyond dispute, they were once more situated as at first, high mass celebrated, and a still greater number of people watched the event; when, for the third time, the stranger compelled

the elder virgin to retire. Since the last victory, she has continued in an expensive shrine over the high altar: it is lighted by five silver lamps, and is profusely decorated with gold and silver chains, lace, coral and pearl necklaces, lockets, watches, and other "donaria." The altar has a massy front of embossed silver, that was removed at my request, to show the treasure it enshrined—the identical old chest in which the Madonna drifted ashore: small chips of this are eagerly purchased by persons undertaking a voyage, as infallible preservatives against shipwreck. Near the great altar, in diminished splendour, stands the defeated virgin "del miracolo." She is thus named from the circumstance of a soldier who, having vainly implored her assistance while gambling, repaired to the church in a furious rage, and thrust his dagger into her throat. An awful roll of thunder now struck the disappointed wretch with horror, and at the instant a stream of blood gushed from the wound, which so paralyzed him, that he was unable to move, until people coming in, and seeing what had occurred, loaded him with chains. The marks of the wound, with indelible bloody stains on the neck, were shown me by the monks! This virgin is supposed to have imparted to the cemetery of Bonaria, the power of preserving corses, and many of the bodies are exhibited in proof of the peculiar sanctity of the ground; whereas it is the mere absorption of moisture by the carbonate of lime and the argil, that retards and interrupts the putrefactive process.

Cagliari is backed by a large plain, called the Campidano, extending to the mountains of Budui on the east, to the plain of Sulcis on the west, and to Oristano on the north. This district consists principally of alluvial deposits and tertiary formations; it is partly cultivated; but from want of inclosures, and the prevalence of intemperie, more than a third part of it lies waste. It is studded, notwithstanding, with some of the most opulent villages in the island, several of which are named, after the ancient practice, by the quarters of an hour they are distant from the capital, as Quartu, Sestu, and Decimu. Amongst the principal features of the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, are its lakes: the largest is at the head of the bay, from which it is separated by a narrow causeway of sand, called the Scaffa, through which there are seven channels of communication, crossed by as many bridges. It is six or seven miles long, by three or four broad; is navigated by flat-bottomed boats; and affords a rich fishery of eels, mullets, and other fishes, rented for 800 scudes per annum, besides resigning a fourth of the produce to the king. This lake is also the resort of immense flocks of aquatic birds, especially ducks and coots, which are taken in hundreds, by means of heaps of alga called "lettus," and nets. The beautiful phœnicopteros ruber, or flamingo, the "mangone" of the Sards, is a frequenter of these waters, from September to March; as is also (but more rarely) the voracious pelicanus onocratalus; and both probably come from the lakes of Bizerta and Tunis, where I have ob-

served them in innumerable flocks. The river of Boarena, which enters at the north end of the lake, is formed by the junction of the Mannu (flowing from the fountains of the Fig, in the Sarcidanu,) with the Calarita (descending from the hills of Gerrei,) and the Sixerris; which comes from the mountains north of Domus-noas, and abounds in fine trout. In the lake, and near the Scaffa, is the flat islet of St. Simon, on which is an oratory, and a mansion belonging to the Marquis of Laconi, surrounded with vineyards and cultivated grounds, much infested with rabbits. At the annual festival of St. Simon and St. Jude, in October, that place assumes a lively aspect from the crowds which resort thither. The neighbourhood of this lake, together with those of Molentraxu and Marestainu, towards Quartu, would indicate a more pestiferous atmosphere than is known to exist at Cagliari, and accounts for the erroneous supposition of Pausanias, that the air was rendered turbid and unhealthy by the crystallization of salt. Besides the fish and salt obtained from them, barilla flourishes in their vicinity; whilst amongst the spontaneous plants is the cynomorium coccineum, apparently the same as that so prized at Gozo, under the name of fungus Melitensis, and equally as bitter and styptic.

Quitting the capital to pass to the eastward, the traveller arrives at the Lazzaretto, a respectable establishment, with a good mole for landing at, but with very shallow water off it: it is situated under Cape St. Elias, a rocky point, with white cliffs, about two hundred and

fifty feet in height, that divides the bays of Cagliari and Quartu. On the west point of this cape, is a high building within a battery, originally intended for a lighthouse, but used only as a signal tower, and known by the name of Torre di Cala-Mosca, from the little cove below. A stout redoubt with square bastions, on the summit of the hill, commands this cape, and the valley between it and Bonaria. To the west of the lighthouse, is a round rugged rock, about ten or twelve feet above the level of the sea, called Pietra Laida, around which there is good fishing with lines, wherefore the space between it and the beach of Perdusencini, under the cape, is often crowded with boats. The spring of St. Elias, called "su Puetu," is esteemed peculiarly light and aperient.

The bay of Quartu is backed to the north and east by a fine sandy beach, with round towers of defence, at certain distances from each other; but the space between the sea and the villages consists almost entirely of lakes and salterns. Quartu is a large village, of upwards of 5000 inhabitants, and has many respectable houses, though they are only constructed of sun-dried bricks. The atrium and walls of the churchyard are strangely decorated with sculls and thigh-bones—a revolting custom, that prevails in many of the towns of Sardinia, with a seeming disrespect for the relics of the dead.

The bay of Quartu is terminated on the east by the Torre de Foxi, near which a rivulet disembogues, that, rising in the heights of Sinia, irrigates a fertile valley, which produces some of the finest fruits of the island,

especially figs and capresorgia grapes. Thence, towards Capo Carbonaro, the land trends by the base of the mountains of Budui, and is studded with towers on all the commanding points in the bay, near that of St. Andrea, the Flumini falls into the sea, after watering some fine vineyards and orchards in its course from the hills of the Parte Olla, a corruption of the ancient Iola. The tower of St. Andrea is so called from a rural chapel of that Saint near it, whose statue some French soldiers of the expedition in 1793, foolishly and shamefully abused, and thereby greatly increased the animosity of the Sardinian peasants towards them. This part of the coast is without any nautical danger as far as Point Boi, a moderately high, bluff point; a little to the S. E. of which lie the three low rocks called Piscatelli.

The tower of Carbonaro stands on a steep pinnacle, commanding the bays of Grugno and Campolungo; the latter of which is considerably strengthened by a small castle called Fortezza Vecchia, irregularly built on a low point, inside the rock of St. Stefano, adjacent to which a streamlet flows from the Carbonaro hills into the sea; and a lake divides these heights from those of Mount Moro. A quarter of a mile from the Capo lies the ancient Ficaria, an oblong isle, about eighty or ninety feet above the sea, and now called Cavoli, from the wild cabbages which it produces. It is surmounted by a ruinous turret bearing two guns, in which a garrison of five men is imprisoned for six months, and sometimes has not been relieved for upwards of twelve, though there

is no water except that of a bad cistern, and a boat is not allowed to be kept. The Turks have more than once taken possession of this rock, for the purpose of concealing their vessels in its cove, and thence sallying out on whatever prey might be passing.

About five miles and a half to the north-eastward of Cavoli, and one and three-quarters from the shore, are the isles of Serpentaria, the Belerides Insulæ of Ptolemy; of which the southern, or largest, is probably the ancient Collodes. It is a long, flat mass of granite, with steep sides, and a tower on its highest part, wherein are immured six "torrari," under similar privations with those of Cavoli. Northward, towards Cape Ferrato, a distance of ten miles, lie the sandy beaches of Pira and Pirastu, with some little coves under Point Monte Ferru. This part of the coast skirts a range of gentle hills, between which and the woody ravines of Mount Budui, is the large tract of fertile, but neglected land, called "Pranu e Camisas," or Plain of the Shirts, for what reason no one knows. The soil is sandy, overrun with brushwood, and burrowed by rabbits: a small stream that runs across it, enters the sea below Port Pirastu. It may be observed, that all this coast is of very safe approach for ships; and the seven rugged peaks of Budui, called the Sette Fratelli, which are nearly 2,300 feet above the sea, form an excellent mark for strangers. Near the summit of this mountain is the hermitage of S. Gregorio, inhabited by a reformed outlaw, who, with a professional predilection, conjectures that the name of

Sette Fratelli arose from a family of seven robbers, that infested these parts " in tempu anticu."

Cape Ferrato is a white rugged point, of seventy or eighty feet elevation, with a cove on each side, and having a guard-house on a remarkably peaked hill, about a mile to the westward. The southern cove is the best of the two; but, though dignified with the name of Porto Pirastu, is an unsafe place. The coast then continues low, with a sandy beach, forming the pleasing valley of Xalinas; and about two miles inland, are situated the church and hamlet of S. Priamu; whence a stream of the same name, that rises in the hills of Burcei, runs towards the sea, and terminates in a lake called Cala Strallus, from having a communication with the sea: here quantities of fine fish are taken, and sent to the market of Cagliari. Between the two low rocky points on which stand the towers of Xalinas and Corallo, the beautiful, and in winter rapid Flumendosa, enters the sea: it is the Sœprus of Ptolemy, which, rising in the Corno di Bue, flows through the Barbargia Seulo, then between the hills of Sarrabus and Parte Olla, and finally winds through the fertile grounds of Villa Putzu, S. Vito, and Muravera. The space between this river and the Gulf of Cagliari is nearly void of houses, and resorted to only by itinerant shepherds of nomadic habits, there being plenty of excellent pasturage for herds and flocks, and the woods abounding with deer and wild hogs. Count Roero di Monticelli, the late viceroy, was desirous of establishing a village near Carbonaro, and cultivating the

adjacent grounds, but his design is very feebly seconded by the peasants. Vessels anchor in the summer season off the mouth of the Flumendosa, in a small bight a little to the southward of the Torre della Porta, where they receive on board oranges, lemons, cheese, pulse, grain, and wood, for Cagliari.

Monte Rosso, with the tower of Arubil on its south-east peak, lies near the sea, between Corallo Point and Capé S. Lorenzo: to the northward of the last, is a beach of firm pebbles, where a rivulet from the hills of Perdus de Fogu falls into a lake, close to a rocky hill, near the tower of Chirra. Nearly two miles in a S. 20° E. direction off this point, which is called Murtas, is a cluster of rocks, collectively bearing the name of Chirra Islet, three-quarters of a mile in circuit, being elevated thirty or forty feet above the surface of the water, and bold close to on all sides. They lie in 39° 33′ 38″ north latitude, and 9° 41′ 30″ east longitude, with a magnetic variation of 18° 20′ west. Several Sardinian antiquaries suppose that the city of Lesa, the Aquæ Lesitanæ of Ptolemy, stood in this vicinity, and that the insalubrious air of summer has since depopulated the whole district; but D'Anville thinks that Lesa may be recognised in Ales, on the opposite side of the island. Vestiges are said to exist, though I was unable to discover any, and should think they are only to be seen by him who can "bend a keen eye on vacancy."

Cape Palmeri is high, with a broad cliffy front to seaward. Between this headland and the rugged one called

Sferra Cavallo, (a little north of where the Arizzone percolates through the beach,) stands the stout redoubt of St. John of Salara, on a low point, backed by the extensive but unwholesome plain of Sarrabus: it has three guns mounted, and a garrison of five torrari. In 1812, Sebastian Melis defended this tower against a numerous Turkish force, who made a vigorous attack by sea and land: his garrison consisted of himself, his son, and a soldier; and though the son was killed, and the two survivors were severely wounded, he bravely held out till the neighbouring peasantry obliged the baffled foe to retreat. On a slope at the back of this plain lies the village of Tertenia, an unhealthy place of 1150 inhabitants, and noted for the numerous murders that have been committed in it. North of the tower, the rivulet of Marcusa waters the southern base of Cuadazzoni, and divides the districts of Chirri and Ogliastra.

Cape Sferra Cavallo is the termination of the picturesque granite mountain of Cuadazzoni, and the shore, for about three miles and a half to the northward, continues rocky, with peaked hills, covered with tolerably large trees. Rounding the cape to the northward, the boat-cove, called Cala Francese is seen, and near it the little stream of Pietra Rossa. To this succeeds a beach of sand and pebbles, as far as the tower of Bari, and thence again to Gemiliano tower, broken only about mid distance by a low rocky projection, called point Negra, not far from which is the mouth of a rivulet that rises near Gairo. The tower of Gemiliano is on a bluff head-

land of nearly 300 feet elevation; and between it and Cape Bellavista, a small bay is formed, called Port Sacurro, where small craft lie in northerly winds: and here the shallow river of Tortoli disembogues itself, which flows from the hills of Arzana, and passes to the southward of the town from whence it derives its name.

The Capes Bellavista and Monte Santo are the extremes of the gulf of Tortoli, where shipping can procure excellent water at a lake in the N.W. part, when westerly winds are blowing; but all others cause too much surf. Wood, wine, and provisions may be had in abundance; and it is only the badness of the anchorage, that has prevented its being a favourite resort in the healthy season. In the middle of the bay, and about three-quarters of a mile from the beach, are the two high islets of Ogliastra, with several rocks around them, nearly on a wash, but having nine fathoms water within a cable's length.

Bellavista is of granitic porphyry, and moderately elevated, with a watch tower on its summit; while Monte Santo is a rugged promontory upwards of 2400 feet high, sloping towards the sea, but yet terminating in abrupt cliffs; amongst which is an extensive cave, fancifully decorated with enormous milk-white stalactites. The whole space intervening between Monte Santo and Cuadazzoni, from the sea-shore to the mountains of Ogliastra, is a charming plain, separated from the rest of Sardinia, by chains of mountains, forming a most pleasing prospect from its extent, and its cultivation; for notwithstanding

the insalubrity of the atmosphere, it is studded with some of the best villages in the island. Tortoli, (a name traditionally asserted to be derived from Portus Ilii, as being the place where the Trojans landed,) the "capo-luogo," or seat of magistracy, is readily distinguished from the others by the cupola of its large cathedral church: it contains about 1500 inhabitants, and is the residence of a bishop; the present dignitary is a capuchin monk, a fine-looking man, wearing the long beard of his order, with his mitre.

The higher grounds of Ogliastra afford good pasturage to numerous flocks and herds; the forests of oak supply acorns for hogs; while the wild olive, as the name imports, is spread all over the hills. The produce of the plain consists of cheese, wheat, grano Turco or Indian corn, tobacco, oranges, citrons, cherries, figs, and excellent red wine, which last is made in considerable quantity, and the demand for it is on the increase. A rivulet intersects the beach near the tower of Arabat, forming a communication with a large lake, which was, perhaps, the Portus Supicius of the tables of Ptolemy, placed to the southward of the Sœprus in a Latin edition of 1552, but marked to the northward of it, in an Italian one, printed at Venice in 1561: both these copies are in my possession, and give me reason to suppose the interchange of sites to be a correction, and not an error. From this lake, which is navigable for boats in winter, the neighbouring villages of Girasol and Lozzarai procure excellent fish; and the large cockles fattened on its borders are esteemed

the best in the island. Near the tower of Novaresa, another stream, called the Trieri, rising in some romantic dells in Mount Ursulei, disembogues, and forms a watering place for shipping.

Between Monte Santo and Cape Comino, a distance of twenty miles, is the bight of Orosei, entirely without hidden rocks and shoals; but from Monte Santo, a dangerous range of perpendicular cliffs of considerable elevation, extends about eleven miles, among the crags of which are numbers of stunted timber and wild olive trees. This iron-bound tract is indented at the base by two ravines, forming the coves called Cala Sizini, and Cala di Luna, both with pebbly beaches, where boats may lie in fine weather, or in heavy westerly gales. They should not be resorted to, however, except in cases of need: for the natives of Dorgali and Baunei are amongst the most ferocious and treacherous people in the island; and a boats' crew would be liable to be destroyed, merely by their flinging stones from the heights above. My friend La Marmora was robbed, and brutally ill-treated, by a party of these ruffians; and it was by accidental mercy on their part, as rare as unexpected, that he was not murdered, having had the muzzle of an assassin's gun actually thrust into his ear.

After passing the cliffs of Monte Santo, the shores to the N.N.E. became low, sandy, and uncultivated, as far as Orosei. This town is situated near the mouth of a river, navigable for boats, for about a mile and a quarter inland, whence some geographers imagine it to be the

of Portus Luquidonis of the Itinerary; and that thence originates the epithet of Logudoro, now applied to this district. The river is the Cædris of Ptolemy, (whence some have absurdly derived the name of the island, through the intermediate modification of Cedregna,) and like most others in Sardinia at present, though sometimes mentioned as the Cedrino, may be said to have no peculiar name, but successively takes that of every town it runs near. It rises in the Barbargia, the principal springs being in the mountains of Orgosolo, Mamojada, and Nuoro, whence it flows through beautiful scenery to the sea, forming a lake at its mouth two miles and a half long, and nearly one broad, which has often served as a barrier against the landing of corsairs. The banks of this stream are much frequented by tortoises; and the merops apiaster, or bee-eater, is seen here in fine plumage. A branch of the Cedrino flows from a grand rocky cavern at Calagoni, between the hills of Dorgali and Oliena; it is an abundant and impetuous stream from the very source, on which account the peasants cannot be persuaded but that it has a communication with the sea, although its waters are perfectly fresh. Orosei is in a most lovely situation, surrounded by fertile plains, which afford an abundance of cattle, grain, cheese, honey, fruits, and the white wine called "guernaccia." Its oranges, citrons, melons, figs, and fruits of every description, are remarkable for their superior qualities; but notwithstanding such an alluring situation in a second Hesperides, these smiling fields may be likened to a garden

blooming on a sepulchre; for they are poisoned with so deadly an atmosphere, that it is fatal to a stranger during several months of the year, nor do the inhabitants of Orosei amount to more than 1500 souls.

From Punta Nera, the extreme of the Orosei beach, the coast trends about N. by E. past the coves of Lipa-rota and Cinepra, to the hilly headland of Cape Comino, a part readily distinguished from the offing by Monte Albo, a tabled eminence about 2317 feet high, a little inland of it. This remarkable object is a mass of compact limestone, with very white cliffs to the N.E., and stands isolated in the range of granite mountains on whose base it rests. In the fine plain at its foot, on a mound of micaceous schistus, is situated the village of Siniscola, possessing a handsome church, and a population of 2400 souls; thought by some to be the Feronia of Ptolemy. A little wine is produced, but none for export, though there is abundance of grain, fruit, honey, and cheese. The bay of Siniscola is formed by Cape Comino and the towered point of Santa Lucia, with a streamlet from Mount Albo running into it; as it is entirely open to the N.E. winds, it is unsafe during gales from that quarter; but the numbers of Genoese and Neapolitan feluccas that repair thither for freights have rendered the town wealthy and thriving, in spite of its unhealthiness. The traditions of the country still resound the praises of Puliga of Tortoli, who, with only ten followers, routed a host of Moors that had landed in this bay, and after an incursion into the country were returning with the captives and booty to their gallies.

From Cape Comino to the gradually sloping point of Coda-Cavallo, the coast trends away to the N.N.W. without any peculiarity but the islet of Pedrami, and the little port of Sabatino, wherein is a chapel much respected by the coasting sailors. The only town between Siniscola and Terranova is Posada, a heap of granite houses, on the summit of a rocky and steep hill, with but 440 inhabitants, who mostly appear as hard and as gloomy as their dwellings. This singularly situated town was once the Capoluogo, and is still surrounded by the antique walls of its former consequence, and has a high square tower on a crag above them. A river that rises in the mountains of Campo Peddis, flows by the foot of the rock; and a beautiful plain extends thence towards Siniscola, which being tolerably cultivated, yields abundance of grain, grapes, and pulse, and a considerable quantity of honey and wax is also collected. From Posada to Terranova is a dreary blank, without other inhabitants than the shepherds who drive their flocks thither, for the scanty pasturage which it affords.

Between the capes of Coda Cavallo and Figari is the gulf of Terranova, about ten miles across, studded with the isles of Tavolara, Molara, Tauladetto, and Figarello, with various smaller ones; and possessing, in its several fine anchorages, natural facilities for extensive naval and commercial operations. Tauladetto, the outer isle, is a small conical red rock, quite bare of vegetation, about sixty or seventy feet high; divided from Molara by a channel more than two miles wide, and twenty fathoms

in depth, with a small rock nearly mid-channel. Molara, by some called Boscuda, is a granite rock covered with brushwood, and since the British attack on Algiers, has been inhabited by a few Sards: it was the Buccina of antiquity, and much prized for the purple dye procured from its shell-fish. Between Molara and Cape Ceraso, are some tolerable anchorages, of which the best is Porto San Paolo, a place easily entered by the three several channels of Tavolara, Molara, and the main. Care must be taken, however, in rounding Cape Ceraso, on account of a dangerous shelf of rocks; for during our survey, a brig struck on them with a free wind, and sunk so instantly, that had not two of our boats been near, and afforded the most prompt assistance in rescuing the crew and passengers from off the topsail yards, every person must have been drowned.

Tavolara, the ancient Hermæa, the principal of these islands, presents at the first glance only a series of inaccessible cliffs. The N.E. point is high and conical, with a cove called "Spalmador di fuori," just inside of it; in this cove two or three vessels may lie in westerly winds, in five fathoms mud bottom, and a little water may be procured in the sandy isthmus at its head, by digging pits. The position of the centre of this beach is 40° 53′ 54″ of north latitude, and 9° 43′ 36″ east longitude. The eastern point is singular, from a sharp pinnacle terminating a serrated ridge, and a large perforation near it, called the "manaco," or handle. The S.W. part of this islet forms a semicircular bay, called "Spalmador di

terra," with a sandy beach, where vessels also anchor. The whole is a mass of compact limestone, similar to that of Monte Albo, and nearly 1500 feet high. It presents a rich treat to the botanist in its numberless curious plants, amongst which the "avena selvatica," or animated oat, is alike remarkable for its delicacy and beauty. Tavolara, as its catachretical name expresses, is a flat tabled mountain, but yet with such broad sweeps and shelving precipices as to constitute grand features; while its general effect is heightened by the woody clefts and ravines which diversify and adorn it, and afford comparative security to the wild goats. A lambent flame, called by the natives "carbunculo," is occasionally seen on the north side of the island, and is said to have been known only from the time of St. Pontianus, the high pontiff, who died there in exile. It appears to be an ignition of hydrogen gas similar to the flame of Yanar, so well described by my friend Captain Beaufort, in his excellent account of Karamania; a description which restored the chimæra of the ancients to the very spot they had invariably assigned it. The difference is, that the Sardinian is but casual in its appearance, while the other seems to have been constant for upwards of twenty centuries.

The harbour of Terranova, the Olbianus portus of Ptolemy, is a fine expanse of water, with sufficient depth for a powerful navy to ride in perfect security; but its entrance was choked up in the wars between the Pisans and Genoese, and though re-opening the channel might

better the condition of all the N.E. portion of Sardinia, it has hitherto been neglected. The bar across the entrance runs from the northern shore to a small islet on the southern, and is, in every part, impassable for boats; wherefore the only channel is between this islet and the main. From the sea, Terranova is marked by its solitary belfry, has a mean aspect, and the whole country, though beautifully diversified with hill and dale, looks dreary and deserted. On passing the line of rocks that stretches into the middle of the port, like a vast mole, and landing on a shallow beach, the disagreeable impression is confirmed by the unpaved streets and lanes teeming with filth of every nature; whilst the low gloomy houses of red granite, with their sooty interiors, seem to stamp it as the abode of infamy and misery. The best building is the church of St. Simplicius, a Pisan edifice outside the town, just below which is a constant supply of excellent water. The inhabitants are rather tall, strong, active, and well proportioned; they have, in general, long faces, dark heavy eye-brows, and small black eyes. They rarely look a person directly in the face, but view him askance; they never fail to shake hands when they meet, yet during the ceremony each looks over his left shoulder, and they remain with their faces directed to opposite parts, during the whole conversation. Nor is any town in Europe disgraced by a more bloodthirsty set of miscreants; the life of a fellow-creature is considered so trifling an object, that on becoming in any degree burthensome, he is dispatched without ceremony or com-

ment. As these assertions would bear the appearance of invective rather than observation, I will add an anecdote or two, of outrages committed by members of the infamous family of Putzu. Pietro, the elder brother, was actually holding the situation of British vice-consul when I visited Terranova, though, I am happy to add, they have since met with at least part of the punishment they long deserved. Ten years ago, this knot of murderers defied the power of government, but becoming disunited among themselves, they lost ground, and are now so broken, as to be somewhat more amenable to the laws.

Captain Pasquale Altieri anchored his vessel, bearing the British flag, in the gulf of Terranova, and finding that one of his passengers had decamped in the night with some valuable goods, waited on Pietro Putzu, the *British consul*, to solicit redress. Putzu begged Altieri to give himself no further trouble on the subject, for as he was well acquainted with the various roads, he would himself go on the pursuit. He accordingly sallied out on horseback, accompanied by a huge and fierce mastiff, overtook the unfortunate wretch whom he was in quest of, and with his dog worried and finally murdered him. He then secreted the stolen property, and returned to Terranova, pretending his search had been fruitless.

Leonardo, the brother of the "Consul," having, without any known provocation, conceived an enmity against a man, who was not only his friend, but his "compare" also, waylaid him in a by-road, and shot him, as he rode past with his wife. The victim fell from his horse, and

the afflicted woman on her knees endeavoured to staunch the blood; but the villain rushed on them, and drawing forth a long knife, stabbed the dying man in various places; brutally remarking to the woman, that a husband was easily replaced. The horrid scene concluded by the assassin drawing the knife, yet reeking with the blood of his friend, between his lips, previous to returning it into the sheath; he then walked off, leaving the poor widow insensible from terror and affliction. This ruffian, after having committed numerous other outrages, is now only in exile at Maddalena, within sight of the scenes of his guilt. When Mr. Craig questioned him respecting the murder of his "compare," he very freely told the whole story, and added that he never saw so furious a dying man in his life, for he kicked with such violence while being stabbed, as to make a large hole in the ground!

The occurrence that ended the career of this detestable family, exhibited a singular exertion of cunning and ferocity. Andrea Scaccato, a "capo pastore," possessed of considerable property, had been marked as an object of resentment by Leonardo, Pietro, and G. M. Putzu, and vain was every effort on his part to avert his doom. To conciliate such powerful and implacable enemies, he patiently suffered the grossest insults, had married one of his sons into the Putzu family, and had become "compare" to the very wretch who compassed his murder. As Scaccato had two sons, fine-spirited youths, residing with him, and was moreover popular in the district, it was deemed imprudent to attempt assassination by the

usual ambush system, since retaliation might be feared; it was therefore determined upon, to massacre the whole family at a blow. G. M. Putzu being captain of the provincial militia, it was planned that under pretence of having received secret orders from government, to arrest the Scaccatos, he should select the most hardened of his dependants, together with some carabinieri. On obtaining admittance into the dwelling, they were not only to destroy the whole of its inmates, but also the "brigadiere," or commanding officer of the soldiers, which would serve as a proof that Scaccato had resisted; as well as enable the Putzus to assert without fear of contradiction, that he had called them out, instead of their having summoned him. On the fatal night the assassins presented themselves at the house, and demanded admission in the king's name, a desire instantly complied with by the master, though against the opinion of his wife, who suspected danger. On his opening the door, poor Scaccato was shot dead, and a musket was discharged at one of the sons, the ball from which passed through his heart and into the breast of his wife, who was beside him. Another son, on receiving the first shot, fell on his knees, and addressing himself to G. M. Putzu, piteously exclaimed, "Oh! godfather, spare me only till I confess and make my peace with God." The brute tauntingly replied, that this was not a time to prate about confession, and drawing out his pistol, shot the unhappy youth through the head. As the rest of the family had escaped during the scuffle, nothing remained

but to fire a general discharge at the place where they had posted the "brigadiere." He, however, apprehensive of treachery, had previously retired; and the Putzus were not a little astonished when, on remounting their horses, they discovered him to be one of the party. Meantime, Dame Scaccato, on recognising the voice of L. Putzu, had immediately conjectured the purpose of the visit, and with instinctive presence of mind, caught up her youngest boy, and hid him beneath a tub; then with efforts, described as preternatural, forced a passage out, though dreadfully wounded in the attempt. Two or three of the assassins pursued her, but the darkness of the night, and the intricacy of the thickets, were the means of saving a life that proved most important; since she has succeeded in crushing her blood-stained enemies, by extraordinary personal exertions, and the powerful assistance afforded her by the following fortuitous incident. The very day previous to the assassination, Scaccato took his wife to a copse behind the house, and throwing aside some grassy clods, exposed a jar containing about 4000 scudi in gold: "These," said he, "are the savings of a life of unremitted industry, which I have carefully hoarded against the hour of need, and have now divulged the secret, lest some accident should suddenly cut me off, and leave you in ignorance of such a resource." With this supply of money, and the prompt interference of several friends, Dame Scaccato pursued her opponents with such vigour, that G. M. Putzu was executed at Sassari, in 1823; Leonardo and Pietro were

exiled to Maddalena, and five others fled to the mountains, under sentence of death. After thus accomplishing the exposure and fall of the Putzus, the meritorious and spirited widow has retired into a convent, determined to pass the remainder of her life in devotion *.

But, I return to Terranova:—the port is nearly surrounded by a vast plain, of great capability of culture, watered by many streams; of which the principal, called Padroggianu, runs southward from the hills, and enters the harbour by several mouths, forming a number of marshy islets, the shores of which abound with fine cockles. On a hill S.W. of the town, is the castle of Pedroso, one of the fifty mentioned by Fara, as existing in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, on the most commanding isolated peaks of Sardinia. To the N. is Monte Pino, about 1900 feet high, thus named from its pine-trees, being almost the only spot in the island where they are met with. There are many vestiges of the ancient Olbia, a name derived, I presume, rather from the richness of the soil, than from the happiness of the natives; the "intemperie" probably being as fatal in the days of Cicero's brother, as at present, though the land may have been under a better system of cultivation. Olbia was repaired during the middle ages, and had a temporary prosperity under the name of Phausania, when the episcopal see was re-established by order of

* It is with feelings of surprise and regret I have heard, while this sheet was in the press, that both Leonardo and Pietro Putzu have received their pardon, and are actually at Terranova!

Gregory the Great. Amphoræ, medals, and other articles of antiquity are occasionally discovered; and I procured a very handsome marble sarcophagus, that had been recently discovered by excavation. In 1710, Terranova was occupied by a detachment from the army commanded by the Duke of Tursis; but both the troops, and the four settees that brought them from Corsica, were captured by Admiral Norris and General Brown, in the month of June, of the same year.

Owing to the defects of Terranova, small coasters often anchor, with land-winds, at the islet in Porto Vitello, a deep cove between Cape Ceraso and the bar; but large ships usually bring up in twelve or fourteen fathoms, at l'Aranci, a bay under Cape Figari, the Columbarium of Ptolemy. Here vessels lie nearly landlocked, Tavolara streching across the bay to the southward, so tabled and steep, as to resemble a huge wall. Figari is a bold headland, terminating to seaward, in steep cliffs, but gradually sloping towards an isthmus inland. On its south side is a little port called Cala Moresca, whither boats resort to burn lime; this spot was thus named, because the Barbary rovers used it as a place of concealment, where they could also avail themselves of an adjacent natural tank of fresh water. Off this cove lies the isle of Figarello, high and conical, abounding in wild olives, cabbages, pease, myrtle, juniper, and other spontaneous productions: its east and south shores have very deep water, but on the north it is joined to Figari by a rocky spit.

Northward of Figari, a deep bay reaches to Cape

Libano, with several bare islets off its northern shore, of which Mortorio and Soffi are the principal: the whole group is collectively called "i Mortorii," and is said to have derived this name from the dreadful carnage suffered by the Pisans, in a battle with the Genoese, that took place close to them. At the bottom of the bay, to the S.W., is the port of Congianus, in shape resembling that of Terranova, but of less dimensions, and very shallow after entering the mouth. Between it and point Canisone, to the eastward, is a deep bight, called the Marinella, affording excellent anchorage in all but N.E. winds. Beyond the Mortorii islets are the rocks of Libani, and rather more than a mile distant from them is the little harbour of Porto Cervo, in which a ship may anchor in seven or eight fathoms: it must be noted that about half a mile to the N.E. of the entrance, there is a rocky shoal, with only thirteen feet water on it.

The general coast line, from Figari to Longo-Sardo is formed by a succession of granite mountains, of moderate height, with rugged summits, forming grotesque resemblances to edifices. This chain is partially sprinkled with forests of holm oaks, yews, junipers, and wild olives; intermixed with a thick-set underwood of myrtle, cistus, arbutus, and other shrubs; in which are great numbers of mufflons, deer, and wild hogs; and it also affords indifferent pasturage to large flocks of sheep and goats. There are very few dwellings except huts, and scarcely even the usual coast-towers of defence; for it is inhabited only by Nomadic shepherds and banditti, the latter of

whom generally find security in these fastnesses, from the weak and venal arm of Gallura justice. These mountains are intersected by the fine, well-watered, and extensive, though uncultivated, plains of Liscia, Arsaquena, and Congianus; the flocks and herds of which are tended by a few straggling peasants, who quit the towns of Luras and Tempio, after the feast of All Souls, and remain till the end of June; when, to avoid the intemperie, they repair to their habitations. During this time they are occupied with their dairies, and the making of coarse cheese; each peasant also cultivates a small piece of ground for wheat and barley, merely sufficient for the support of his family.

Directly off this part of the coast lie the Intermediate Islands, once the Insulæ Fossæ, so termed from the Fossa Fretum, as the strait of Bonifacio was called; and in more ancient times, the Taphros, or trench, of the Greeks, because like a ditch dividing Sardinia and Corsica. This group is composed entirely of red granite, forming, with the main, several secure harbours, capable of containing fleets, and affording ingress and egress with any winds;—advantages which were highly estimated by the heroic and immortal Nelson. So little, however, was this admirable naval station known in the middle of the last century, that it was a question whether the islands belonged to Sardinia or to Corsica, till some engineers were despatched, with the consent of the French court, to draw a visual line from east to west, equidistant between point Lo Sprono on the latter, and point Falcone

on the former; it being agreed, that all north of this line should belong to Corsica, and all south of it should remain to Sardinia. These Intermediate isles consist of Maddalena, Caprera, Santo Stefano, Santa Maria, Budelli, Razzoli, La Presa, Spargi, Spargiotto, Giardinelli, and Biscie: with the Barettini, Monaci, Cappuccini, Porco, and Paganetto rocks. Excepting Maddalena, they may be said to be nearly uninhabited, there being but a few temporary herdsmen with their cattle; and they are alternately cultivated for three years by people from the town, and grazed the three years next following by the herdsmen.

About seventy years ago, a village was founded at Maddalena, the Insula Phintonis of the ancients, and a stout fort was erected for its defence. Some fugitive Corsican families were amongst the first settlers; and, from its salubrity and eligibility for Italian traffic, it has become a tolerable town of upwards of 1600 inhabitants. The natives are accounted a lively people, and brave sailors; but as they have an utter aversion to work, they are very poor, living mostly on bread and water; while they quietly witness the busy industry of the Neapolitans in fishing in their waters, and carrying away whole cargoes of their lobsters. The abundance of nacres in the quiet bays of Poglio, Liscia, Puzzo, and Arsequena, would offer an easy branch of trade, by the manufacture of its filaments; but there is only one woman who will take the trouble to make gloves of them; nor will either male or female act as servants. Mr. Craig has benefited

the people much during his residence there, by prevailing on some of the most active, to collect the lichens and rock mosses of the neighbouring mountains, of which he annually sends a cargo to Scotland; and the money he thereby expends amongst them, is of acknowledged utility. The town is tolerably clean, but straggling; has a capital anchorage before it, and a cove for boats, called Cala Gavetu. Lord Nelson, to whom the islanders were warmly attached, promised to build a church for them. This, we may conclude, was prevented only by his lamented death, for he had already sent a most acceptable present, of two massy silver candlesticks, and a crucifix of silver with a gold Saviour, of very elegant workmanship. The pedestal of each has three faces, on one of which are enchased the arms of Nelson, on the second those of Bronte, and on the third this inscription:

Vice Comes
Nelson Nili
Dux Brontis Eccᵉ.
Stᵉ. Magdalᵉ. Insᵉ.
Stᵉ. Magdalᵉ.
D. D. D.

This island is about eleven miles in circuit, and has five forts for its defence, of which the principal is called La Guardia Vecchia. It stands on an elevation of upwards of six hundred feet, and near the ruins of a former village; it has eight guns on a platform, and one commanding it, on the telegraph tower. Both this and fort Camiggio, to the east of the town, are furnished with melancholy dungeon-prisons for state delinquents, evi-

dently constructed with such cruel motives, that they cannot even be inspected without emotions of horror. The island is cultivated wherever it will possibly allow of it, but nothing can exceed the sterility of its northern rocky shores. Vegetables and fruit are obtained, not from Sardinia, as might naturally be expected, but from Corsica; and the fine lettuces of Bonifaccio are an article of great consumption. Owing to their poverty and idleness, the people seldom visit each other, except at festivals; but still, in passing their houses, the sound of the guitar may always be heard, and want seems to make but little impression on their animal spirits. Crime is not uncommon; and the means of redress are difficult: while the judge, having but seventy-five dollars per annum, cannot be said to be above the influence of Plutus. The situation is exceedingly healthy; and the wild pease that grow about the hills offer a spontaneous addition to the minestra.

Though it is not my intention, in this place, to give technical directions for sailing through the channels of these islands, I must observe that navigators will find good shelter in any of their spacious bays. The berth to be preferred, is at the Mezzo Schifo, S.W. of the town, as it is near the Pararau, and therefore good for watering, while wood may be cut in the immediate vicinity. Maddalena has rocky shores, and except the principal harbour, has only beaches for boats; the bay on the N.W. side is the largest, and encloses three sandy coves in it. Between Maddalena and Caprera, is the

low islet of Giardinelli, which with its rocks and shelves nearly blocks up the intervening passages. Caprera is a high and irregular isle to the S.E. of Maddalena, quite barren on its north and east faces; towards its centre is a peak called Tagiolona, upwards of 750 feet in height, near which is a spring of pure water. Caprera has several coves on its coasts, the principal of which is Port Palma, where the Neapolitan fishermen take great numbers of fine cray-fish, for the supply of the Italian markets. The low isle of Biscie forms the outer point of the eastern channel, and is remarkable for the acontias, or little black snake, whence it derives its name. It should be observed that this is the worst entrance to the anchorage, for strangers, as there are three hidden dangers in the fairway, which Lord Nelson's squadron escaped, almost miraculously, when beating through it at dusk in a gale of wind; for, as Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Keats informed me, they were afterwards detected by the Excellent, of seventy-four guns, striking in a light breeze. Santo Stefano is a high island to the south of Maddalena, and has a small harbour defended by fort St. George, with a garrison of three or four soldiers, the taking of which in 1793, was the incident in the military career of Napoleon related in the first chapter. To the west of Maddalena lies Spargi, also high and covered with brushwood: it has two sandy bays, and a spring of excellent water near the Cala Corsale. Off it lies Spargiotto, a rugged barren islet, with smaller rocks off its N.W. extremity, called Spargiottelli. The northern-

most of the Intermediate Isles, consists of a group of a more moderate height, called Budelli, Razzoli, Santa Maria, and La Presa; whilst between them and Maddalena are the bare tabled rocks of Barettini, the channels amongst which are mostly clear of hidden danger.

In sailing about and amongst these islands, attention must be paid to the "rafficas," or violent squalls off the hills; and it is esteemed a sign of bad weather when Corsica cannot be seen; or, as the natives say, "when it has got its cap on." Besides the island peaks and points, two remarkable objects enable seamen to take up a proper anchorage: the one is a square, inclined rock, called the pedestal, on Mount Mola, over Porto Cervo, which may be readily seen from the southern reaches; the other is the figure of a bear, formed by a natural mass of granite, on a rugged point between the Pararau and Salinas, which is therefore named Punta dell' Urso. The mean of our operations established the telegraph towef of the Guardia Vecchia, in latitude 41° 13′ 27″ N., and longitude 9° 23′. 42″ E.; the magnetic variation being 17° 56′ 30″ W.

The valley of Arsaquena is marshy towards the harbour: a little inland, there is a Nuraghe, and vestiges of the town whence the name is derived, but scarcely a habitation is now to be seen. Having occasion to go to Tempio, which, though upwards of twenty-five miles distant, was the nearest town to our anchorage; I landed at the beach bounding the plain of Liscia, and was forcibly struck with the solitary aspect of the scene.

These fine grounds are watered by a meandering stream, which, though nearly dry in August, is never actually so: it contains trout, perch, and eels, and its shallow parts swarm with tortoises. In their respective seasons there is also an abundance of partridges, quails, doves, beccafichi, and many other birds; especially the beautiful "apiolu," or bee-eater, which works its nest in horizontal galleries, deep sunk into the banks of the river. A few detached "stazzus," or farm-houses, are scattered about the higher grounds; but from Liscia to Tempio, I saw very few dwellings, and scarcely any people, except some shepherds. The intervening space was either a waste or a wood: at one time we passed through a succession of fine oak, beech, alder, and cork trees, and then reached commons, on which wild pears and olives grew in extraordinary luxuriance. In the mid-distance, near Luogu Santu, are some enormous masses of granite that have fallen from the lofty summits of the hills, through the forest, to the bottom of the ravine, carrying everything before them with destructive fury. Several of these rocks, from their dimensions and specific gravity, must be upwards of five or six thousand tons in weight!

Approaching Tempio, we arrived at a fine Nuraghe, through a narrow and difficult pass, where assassins and robbers were wont to await their victims; on this spot, only three months before, a lieutenant, a serjeant, and a private of the Carabineers had been killed, and two or three wounded. To the west of it stands Aggius, a vil-

lage seated just under the crags of an amphitheatre of rocky mountains, of such toilsome access as to give rise to its present name, derived from Aigeios, as fit only for goats. Until within a year or two, the natives were all banditti; but both themselves and their neighbours have been so chastised, and subdued in the recent conflicts with the Carabineers, that the country around is now tolerably quiet.

Tempio, the capital of Gallura, has a population of nearly 6000 inhabitants, amongst whom are some of the oldest noble families. Compared with other Sardinian towns, it is very respectable, as there are several large houses of three stories in height. The general appearance, however, is gloomy, owing to the red granite of which the buildings are constructed, and the heavy wooden balconies; especially when added to the dark dresses, and black bushy hair and beards of the men; with the Moorish costume of the women, who, though generally handsome, stalk about with a coarse woollen petticoat turned over their heads, so as to obscure their faces. The collegiate church, which the annual six months' residence of the bishop constitutes a cathedral, is a large, but heavy, unfinished building. Its decorations are so tawdry, and so poorly executed, as to be sneered at, even by the towns-people; one of whom asked me whether a face, blasphemously painted as the likeness of the Almighty, did not resemble that of an owl. A new belfry tower, painted with all the colours of an iris, in fresco, completes the edifice. Near the centre of the

town is a large nunnery, one of the best buildings in Tempio, occupied by two only remaining sisters, both advanced in years, and it is expected when they die it will be appropriated to some other purpose. There are no books here, if a few polemic volumes belonging to the college of the Scuole Pie are excepted; and the only good picture is a Magdalen in the church of this establishment, which has, indeed, a heavenly cast of countenance. Capital guns and fine linens are boasted here, and the trade in fruits, cheese, hams, bacon, and other salted meats, is considerable: wine is made, but they consider the grapes so partially ripened, through coldness of climate, that to ensure its keeping good, they add a portion of boiled lees, called "saba." I was rather surprised to find a tolerable "locanda" in this place; and observed an odd custom in the two girls who waited at table, each balancing a candle on her head, whilst moving about the house, which left both their hands at liberty.

I here met with an officer on the half-pay of our Corsican Rangers, who for seven hundred Spanish dollars, had purchased a property of about seventy acres, on which are corn fields, an excellent vineyard, and a wood: he remarked that a sum of ready money would work miracles in that country. The space between this estate and the hill on which Tempio stands, is finely cultivated, and some garden grounds close to the town may vie in neatness with those of Sassari. Besides the fountains of Pastini and Costavargia, there is a remarkable spring of water, on the declivity of the Limbarra, called Fontana

Fanzoni, said to be so excessively cold in certain seasons, that its waters break glass vessels, when suddenly poured into them; and that wine immersed therein for a few minutes loses its colour and taste, but not its strength.

The inhabitants of Tempio and the Gallura, in general, are divided into three distinct classes, of which the first, of course, consists of the nobles, who are addressed by their respective titles: the second comprehends the advocates, notaries, physicians, and all those who dress in foreign cloth, and can afford to place their sons at school; these are distinguished by "vostè," a term corresponding with the Italian "lei:" the third and most numerous class is that of the "plebei," the members of which are marked by wearing homespun clothes, and are addressed with "tu," or "voi," according to the age, and degree of familiarity. Amongst the last there is a curious custom called the "graminatoju," or wool-dressing. The sheep being sheared, the farmer's wife invites all the girls of her acquaintance, to assist in preparing the wool for the process of being spun and wove into foresi and orbacci: the girls in their turn apprize their suitors, and the house on the appointed day becomes a general rendezvous, whither they all repair in "gran tenuta." The wool being spread on the floor of the cottage, the young women, each provided with a bunch of flowers by the mistress of the house, sit on the ground around it, and commence the work of teasing and picking, while the youths take places on the forms and seats about. The damsels then break into extem-

poraneous songs, accompanied by the guitar or "cetera," until they have all successively sung. One of the girls then draws the bouquet from her breast, and with a peculiar grace presents it to her swain, accompanying the act with half a verse, which the youth is obliged to complete with an appropriate rejoinder. This example is followed by the rest of the company, and should a stranger drop in, attracted by the music, he is sure of being thus favoured also, as a welcome; and if ignorant of the dialect, his quota of verse is furnished by one of the bystanders. After this ceremony, they return to songs, and continue them with great spirit till the wool being finished, is deposited in the "ταλαρος," or basket, when there is a repast; and the whole concludes with dancing and rustic merriment.

The north cape of Sardinia is formed by a bold cliffy headland, with the rocks and islets of Marmorata on its east side: the western part is called point Falcone, and about two miles to the W.S.W. of it, stands the stout round tower of Longo Sardo, with a triangular space walled in. Porto Vecchio, or the harbour of Longo Sardo, is an iron-bound inlet, with a sandy beach at its south extreme, near which is a small mole; there is sufficient depth for one or two vessels, but the north wind blows directly in; and there is intemperie at the upper end in summer. Fresh water may be obtained near the Campo Santo, but that outside the tower is of a superior quality. On a point on the east side are ruins of the fort and walls of Longonas, a Pisan town, destroyed by

the Arragonese: it is thought by some to have been the Plubium of the ancients; but I found nothing indicating this as the identical spot, though, by inference, it must have been somewhere in the neighbourhood. Santa Teresa, the new town, consists of a few granite-built houses, of a single story in height, healthily situated near the western point, on a hill considerably higher than that of Longonas. This place is rapidly increasing; and its vicinity to Corsica, affords a facility to the exiles from that country, to live in correspondence with their relatives: besides which, it is said, that a twenty years' residence abroad expiates any crime. The whole space from Liscia hither, is a continuation of the neglected Gallura tracts already mentioned, almost uninhabited, but every where evincing the same fertility in spontaneous vegetation; and delicious odours are wafted by every breeze from countless numbers of aromatic plants, that "waste their sweetness in the desert air." The Gallura is thought by most Sardinian writers, to have derived its name from the Gauls, who passed over with Galatus; but it was more probably from the Pisan Counts, who so long governed this district, and bore a cock in their arms; Dante, speaking of the marriage of Beatrice of Este, widow of Judge Ugolino, to Galeazzo Visconti, is merciless in his satire:—

> Non li farà sì bella sepoltura
> La vipera che i Milanesi accampa
> Com' avria fatto il Gallo di Gallura

Leaving Longo Sardo, we pass by the rugged point

and rocks of Monaca; and proceeding about a mile to the S.W. enter the bay of Santa Reparata, formed by a sandy isthmus, connecting the close-grained granite mountain of Testa Grossa to the main. On the western side is a small chapel dedicated to the saint; and on the highest summit a deserted turret, of very difficult access, but commanding a fine view over the whole strait of Bonifaccio: it is in latitude 41° 14′ 28″ N., and longitude 9° 08′ 15″ E. This cape was the Erebantium Promontorium of Ptolemy, and its western face is composed of strongly marked rugged cliffs, with several rocks above water, at its base, but nevertheless of deep approach. On the north point is a cove, called Cala Spinosa, and near it are some quarries where fine granular stone may be obtained, and whence the columns were taken for the Pantheon at Rome,—that most admirable specimen of ancient taste. Fifty or sixty large shafts, intended for columns and pilasters, with parts of a sarcophagus, were moved towards the beach, for exportation, and are still lying near the chapel of Santa Reparata. As a striking instance of the general ignorance of geographers respecting Sardinia, it may not be improper here to notice the map of Le Rouge, of 1753, which was dedicated to the Royal Academy of Sciences, as "the result of ten years zealous application to precious manuscripts." In this incorrect production, the following note is placed near the centre of Gallura: "Icy se voyent les matrices des colonnes du Pantheon;"—but how, from such an inland

spot, the enormous masses were got down to the sea side, it would be difficult to explain.

A spacious bay, with deep water, stretches from Testa Grossa to Monte Rosso, a bold headland of red granite, at the foot of which is a barren rock, called the Isoletta. On either side of the cape, a long tract of sand runs some distance inland, the one called Arena maggiore, the other Arena minore; both are easily distinguished from the offing, and mark the locality. Thence to the westward, an indented beach, with an islet off it called Cannella, extends to Vignola, a small port, supposed to be the Elephantaria of the Itinerary: here the coral boats repair for shelter and for water, and lie tolerably secure near the round tower. A few huts constitute the only coast habitations from Longo Sardo to Castel Sardo, a distance of upwards of thirty miles. The space between Vignola and Santa Reparata is a barren waste, but towards Coguinas presents a hilly, woody, uncultivated tract. At the back of Vignola is a fine valley with beautiful wild olive trees and vines, fertilized by a river meandering through it, the banks of which are literally covered with tortoises. Bounding these grounds, are the precipitous crags of Monte Cucuru, of which Cape Monte Fava, the next point on the coast, is a ramification. This range, till very lately, was infested with banditti, who built a village in a difficult fastness, from whence they could not be expelled; some however died off, others were pardoned, and the vicinity is now tolerably quiet.

From point Vignola, a sterile, iron-bound coast, of forbidding aspect, trends away to the westward as far as Cape Monte Fava; then follows a cove ending in the point and tower of Monfronara, off which lies the bare rock called Isola Rossa. Here a delicious plain opens to the view, with the river of Coguinas winding through it, and forming a lake near where it enters the sea, by the solitary chapel of St. Pietro di Mare. At the south end of the plain is Castel Doria, a well-built square tower, on an insulated mountain; under the cliffs of which the river flows through a romantic ravine, wherein are the warm springs already mentioned in the second chapter. The Coguinas is considered as the second river in Sardinia; it rises in the mountains of Bonorvo, and flowing through the plains of Giavesu and Ozieri, receiving several tributary streams, passes between Mount Sassu and Mount Acuto. At this place it acquires the name of Rio di Partidas, from dividing Anglona and Gallura; but it seems also a geological boundary, the country to the eastward being composed entirely of granite, and that to the westward of trap and volcanic products—presenting a remarkable variety to the eye, in a ride of a few moments.

Doria castle is furnished with a tank of excellent water, and tradition has assigned hidden treasure to its recesses; in quest of which two friars had been visiting it, only a few days before our arrival. Being delayed in examining the tower, as a point for our survey, we forded the stream to a small village in a lovely situation, to seek

accommodation for the night. On approaching the houses, the inmates of both sexes and all ages came out to welcome us, with such kindness and competition as to who should entertain us, that I was not a little surprized to find they were natives of Aggius and Bortigiadas, so celebrated in Sardinian song, for their ferocity *. The village is frequented only during the absence of intemperie: it consists of a single row of houses in a grove of trees, and near it are the remains of a very neat church, of superior architectural taste to the usual Pisan edifices. The fine granite columns with which it is adorned have all been ruined by breaking them to the centre, near the base, to take out the leaden cramp, for bullets. This village is probably on the site of the Juliola of Ptolemy, and the Ampurias of the middle ages; for the mouth of the Coguinas is too marshy for a town on its banks, though the little church of San Pietro has been named as the spot.

Beyond this plain, the coast is broken by the picturesque volcanic cliffs, on which, at the height of 300 feet, stands Castel Sardo, a fortified town, that has been highly distinguished in Sardinian annals, under various names. It is generally allowed to have been the Tibula of the tables of Ptolemy, but continuing in the possession of the Dorias from the twelfth to the middle of the fourteenth century, it was called Castel Genoese; being then ceded to the Spaniards, it became Castel Arragonese, till

* I have lately heard that our host was shot by an antagonist shortly after our visit.

1767, when it acquired its present appellation. It occupies the summit of a steep rocky pinnacle immediately over the sea, sufficiently high and isolated to form a very strong position. Both the town walls and the dwellings are built of lava, and there is a citadel on a crag to the S.W. The streets are partly cut in steps and partly on the flat face of the rock—everywhere slippery and dangerous; whence, coupled with the labour of ascending the hill, it has been ironically termed "Castiga Sardo." Though there are several tolerable houses, the greater portion are mere hovels, nor is there any "locanda" or other place for travellers. The bishop of Ampurias e Civita resides six months there, and the other half of the year at Tempio. The inhabitants of the town bear a bad, unsocial character, and the woody parts of the neighbouring country have been the scene of many murders: indeed it is so indifferent a residence, on the whole, that it may be said, like the Carse of Gowrie, to want "water all the summer, fire all the winter, and the grace of God all the year through."

At the foot of the cliffs, on each side of Castel Sardo, are little bays forming anchorages for boats, sufficiently good for their temporary occasions. Cala Gustina, the one to the N.E., is the most open; but that to the S.W. has two sandy beaches, divided by a rugged ridge of petro-silicious lava. A rivulet that rises amongst the hills of Nulvi, empties itself here; and the anchorage is covered by the rocky islet of Frisano, on which are the remains of a tower that, in conjunction with another

under the cliff, defended the galleys that formerly laid there. N.$\frac{1}{4}$E., about six miles from the high steeple of Castel Sardo, is a dangerous shoal, which I named the Sardo rock: it has four fathoms on, and twenty to thirty around it, and must have been narrowly escaped by some of Lord Nelson's squadron, when beating here in 1803. Within a mile of Castel Sardo, and about the same distance apart, are two other rocks, also discovered by our boats, with seven and eight fathoms on them, which should be noticed, because they occasion heavy overfalls in northerly winds.

From Cala Frisana, a low coast trends along by the remains of the fishery of Pietra Foghu, now called the "old tonnara," which was abandoned because it interfered with the establishment at the Salinas. It has been stated, but without sufficient reason, to be on the site of the Turublum minus of the Itinerary. The country then assumes a new geological character, and the whole plain consists of various subordinate strata, as far as Osilo; a town finely situated on a mountain, upwards of 2000 feet in height, easily distinguished by a dilapidated castle on its highest peak. On the sides of a fertile ravine, in the declivity forming the Romandia, are situated the large villages of Sorso and Sennori; the former of 4000 inhabitants, and the latter of 1620, who derive great profit from cultivating tobacco, wine, and corn, in the valley of Logulentu. Just without Sorso, is a large fountain, somewhat on the plan of the Rosello of Sassari; it is a square-built structure, having pilasters and a large arch

in front, with the head of Boreas on one side, and a caduceus on the other; it has a plentiful supply of water, but it is not reckoned so pure as that of the more ruggedly situated Sennori. In 1807, serious disturbances took place in the Capo di Sopra, which the populace called aiding the king against the nobles. Many of the baronial palaces were destroyed, and that of Sorso, amongst others, still remains unroofed. Near the beach of Sorso, between the tonnara vecchia and the tower of Abbu-corrente, or running stream, is a large sheet of water, called lake Platamona, containing plenty of eels and mullet, but not regularly fished.

Porto Torres is a small haven of two moles, defended by a stout octagon tower, which our observations place in latitude 40° 50′ 31″ N., and longitude 8° 22′ 51″ East. It is capable of holding a few small vessels, but those of a large size are obliged to lie in the road, nearly a mile outside—where, however, the anchorage is pretty good. Men-of-war so seldom ride here, that our arrival was a remarkable event, and from the captain-general to the meanest peasant, every one visited the ship. A tolerable street leads up from the port, and it is well inhabited, notwithstanding the annual attacks of intemperie, for the disease is not considered here to assume a very malignant character. At a short distance is the church and hamlet of San Gavino, on a gentle acclivity; and the inhabitants of both parts are admitted to the rights of citizenship at Sassari, under the name of Baingius, the Sard name of Gavino. This saint, so greatly venerated here, is not

acknowledged in the Roman martyrology; and, indeed, the story of his conversion, his decollation at port Bulagni, and his appearance to Calphurnius in a dream, has been received by the Sassarese as an indubitable truth, without any examination of the data on which it is founded. The church is one of the oldest structures in Sardinia, having been built about the year 1200, and used as a cathedral till the destruction of Torres in 1441. It differs from other edifices of the kind in this island, in being covered with lead. Seventy ugly little turrets of the same metal are ranged along the roof, as popular symbols of the colony of Turris Lybisonis; a name derived from the pretended settlement here of the descendants of Hercules. The interior is supported by twenty-eight antique columns; and it has a Porta Santa, by which the saint entered, which is carefully closed with masonry, but opened with great pomp and ceremony every hundred years. In this church are kept some ancient sarcophagi, the best of which, representing Apollo and the Muses in high relief, stands near the door: an unwrought one, from its extraordinary dimensions, may have been one of the "labra balnearia" of the magnificent bath at the port.

There are more Roman vestiges in this vicinity than in any other part of Sardinia: the fine tessellated pavement of the bath just mentioned, is one of the first objects which engages the attention on landing; and the estuary, or opening from the hypocaustum, is still perfect. Vestiges of a large aqueduct, industriously built



Drawn by Capt.n Smyth, R.N.

E.Finden fec.

ROMAN BRIDGE AT PORTO TORRES.

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in ignorance of the first principles of hydraulics, are seen on the road towards Sassari; near to which city some catacombs have been recently opened. Just above the port are the solid fragments of a ruin, long known as the palace of "King Barbaro;" but the late queen having ordered excavations to be made, an inscription was discovered, which proved the building to have been a temple dedicated to Fortune. Near this edifice was found, in March 1820, the following inscribed marble, which was standing by the door of the tower at the mole, during my last visit.



Near the mouth of the Rio Turritano, or of San Gavino, is a substantial Roman bridge, which gradually descending in a straight line from a high bank to a low one, particularly struck me; because my late respected friend, Mr. Rennie, had mentioned the difficulty and expense he incurred, in raising the south end of Waterloo-bridge. This of Turris is singularly irregular in its arches, yet the workmanship is so excellent, that all the

key-stones remain perfect. Fine fish are caught in the stream, by nets lowered from the bridge, with the ends guided by two small boats. This river rises in the hills of Logudoro, in several branches; of which the principal are, the one between Tiesi and Baratu; a second from the western part of Monte Santo; and a third, the Muscaris, from the springs by the abbey of Sta. Vennera, near Ploaghe. Into the last of these rivers falls another streamlet from Osilo, which flows round the Scala di Giocche, towards the bridge of St. George; and from thence to the sea, it is called the Fiume Turritano.

At the distance of little more than nine miles, of fine road, from Porto Torres, stands Sassari; a city of upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, and Capo Luogo of the northern division of the island. Sassari was but an insignificant village, till the frequent incursions of the Saracens drove the inhabitants of Turris to seek a place of security. At length, on the sacking of that city by the Longobards in 596, Sassari began to rise in importance, and the long street still called Turritana was named from the new settlers. In 1441, the archiepiscopal see and chapter of St. Gavino, were translated to Sassari by Pope Eugenius IV., and it thenceforward rivalled the metropolis in opulence and power; insomuch that it was governed as a republic, a long time after the Arragonese conquest. It was taken by the French in 1527, and subjected to general pillage. The town is surrounded by a square-towered wall, with five gates and a citadel; the latter now used merely as a barrack. It has a very

tolerable main street; and there are public walks, shaded by trees, all round the city, with one branch leading to the well of Rena. The situation is pleasing, being on a gentle declivity, falling rapidly towards the south; but forming a level extent of country on the other side, as far as the Nurra hills, and Alghero. The vicinity is finely laid out for the produce of wine, oil, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco; and well may the Sassarese pride themselves on the superior culture of their "ortaggi," for I have seldom seen grounds more judiciously cultivated, or more luxuriant, than the gardens of the Marquis Cugia, and the vineyards and olive groves of Taniga and Serra secca.

Outside the N.E. or Macella gate, is the fountain of Rosello, an object of great admiration amongst the Sards, and highly praised by the native writers. I was, however, much disappointed on seeing it; for so heavy a base, merely to support a diminutive and faulty equestrian statue of San Gavino, gives the whole an air of meanness, which its richness in marbles cannot remove. But the want of taste does not impeach its utility; and though I cannot join in the well-known "chi non vidde Rosello non vidde Mondo," I can well appreciate the advantages, in that climate, of a fountain which has twelve mouths constantly pouring forth pure water. Besides this, there are numerous other springs, of which the most in request is the Acqua Chiara, to the west of the town, whose waters were formerly conducted by a Roman aqueduct to the city of Turris Lybisonis.

The city boasts of having twenty-four churches, ten convents, three nunneries, a Tridentine seminary, and a public hospital. The university is established in the former Jesuit's college, which in those days was called the " Massimo ;" and since the restoration of the order, a place has been appointed for them under the name of " Collegio Canopoleno." The palace of the governor is an extensive edifice, and the public buildings in general are well adapted for their intended purposes; but the palace of the Duke of Asinara is the best specimen of architectural grandeur, for domestic habitation. There are two tolerable " locandas," besides coffee-houses; and the shops are fully equal, if not in some instances superior, to those of Cagliari; though the trade and commerce are still almost entirely in the hands of strangers.

The cathedral church is dedicated to San Nicola, and is a large structure, with a very elaborate façade, which is much too high for the body of the building. The interior is clean and airy ; and the presbytery has a fine front, enriched with the native saints of Sardinia in high relief: a large monument by Canova, in memory of the late king's brother, occupies a space close to it. In the oldest church of Sassari, the pulpit is a handsome piece of sculpture, supported on the busts of three angels; the front represents Saint Anthony at Rimini, addressing the fishes, which are curiously represented half out of the water, in listening attitudes. The convent of the order of Mercy, possesses a terrific image of the martyrdom of

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Drawn by Capt.n Smyth, R.N.

E. Finden, sc.

THE FAÇADE OF THE CATHEDRAL OF SASSARI.

Published May 1842 by John Murray, London.

St. Serapis, who it appears was a young Englishman of the name of Scott, who was tortured and crucified at Algiers, in 1224. The legend relates, that there had already been eleven martyrs of the name, and there only wanted another to complete the mystic number of twelve. Accordingly, as each of the gates of Heaven was metaphorically enriched with one of the precious stones, and the amethyst alone remained unappropriated, it was assigned to Scott, who wonderfully corresponded to the qualities assigned to this gem. It is added, that "he possessed, in a remarkable degree, the virtues of faith, hope, charity, prudence; justice, firmness, temperance, humility, penitence, patience, obedience, and poverty; and that in continence he was so pure, that he never had looked a woman in the face."

The society and amusements of Sassari are similar to those of the capital; and as to politeness and respectability, it was observed to me by a lady, when speaking of their parties, that no place could boast of superior: "Nessun luogo del mondo," said she, "nemmeno Cagliari!" From the great beauty of its environs, and other circumstances, I consider it a very preferable residence to the metropolis: yet it must not be concealed that the natives, though cheerful and clean, are esteemed very crafty; and that even here, revenge is carried to an extent little to be expected in so populous a city. It was but a few days before my arrival, that a substantial citizen, named Conte, was killed in open day in his garden, by a bullet through the head, while talking to his pregnant wife, and whilst

the adjacent road was crowded with people. I was shown the fatal spot by a relation of both the murderer and the murdered; and from him I learned that Madame Conte had died in premature labour, occasioned by horror;—yet the execrable ruffian was sentenced merely to imprisonment.

At a short distance south of the city, is an abrupt declivity of 600 feet in depth, where murderers were formerly wont to waylay their devoted victims, with comparative impunity. It is called the "Scala di Giocche," from the number of white snails collected there for the tables of Sassari; and is at present practicable by means of a magnificent zig-zag road, cut down its face in 1822, by the engineers of the new road, and which I both descended and ascended in a carriage with great facility. From a bridge over the streamlet that turns several mills at the bottom of the glen, the view is unusually romantic;—the fine tabled forms of the precipices are occasionally broken by detached masses into picturesque forms, and the various foliage sprinkled amongst the white and ochrey tints of the rocks, produce a very harmonious warmth of colouring. From the bridge, a road winds under the fanciful cliffs of "Can'e Cervo," so called from the circumstance of a dog having chased a stag over them, so that both pursuer and pursued were dashed to pieces.

Leaving Porto Torres, the coast line runs low and shallow, by the Paseluera and Rio Santo, to Point Bulagni, a spot famous for the martyrdoms of Saints Ga-

vino, Proto, and Januarius. Thence the beach trends N.W. to the large lake of Pilla, beyond which are the lagoons where salt was formerly made, and where stand the tower and tonnara of Salinas. This fishery has an excellent boat cove, and affords great entertainment to the gentry of Sassari, who repair in parties to each "Mattanza," or net-drawing. A vast tract of land at the back of this beach, extending from the Nurra mountains nearly to the villages, is literally a desert; even in the cultivated spots, the land being common to all, no trees have been planted, no inclosures made, nor composts applied; and by a sort of customary compromise between the citizens and the pastori, they are alternately tilled one year, and grazed the next. The plain is bounded by the Nurra mountains, a range affording considerable geological interest. Its southern part consists of compact and fibrous limestone, with gypsum and quartz, exhibiting distorted stratifications in the ravines. The northern portion is of granite in grand masses, while the intermediate is mostly schistose; and the lower ground, as well as the plain towards Sassari, is composed of subordinate varieties. This is a fine district, having an excellent argillaceous soil, mixed with earthy carbonates of lime, and capable of being readily rendered fertile: but it is inhabited only by a few straggling shepherds, dependant on Sassari; and its woods and pastures, and ports and coves, which present such inducements for settling, are left almost to nature. Yet, on this region, in the large map of Le Rouge already mentioned,

there is this remark: "Peuples non conquis, qui ne payent point de taxes."

Cape Falcon, the "Gorditanum promontorium" of Ptolemy, is the northern extreme of the Nurra; it has one tower on the highest summit, and a second on the isolated rock of Pelosa at its base. A narrow, shallow strait, lined with sharp rocks, runs between the cape and the island of Asinara; and in the centre is the low flat isle of Vana or Piana, with a tower on its north coast. In these straits, and also when off them, we met with such fleets of little Nautili, as quite to baffle conjecture respecting their probable numbers. The whole surface of the sea, as far as the eye could discern, was thickly crowded, insomuch, that it seemed as if they were likely to crush each other; yet every one of these little animals possessed the power of adjusting its specific gravity at pleasure, and was thereby enabled to float, or to sink, to "catch the driving gale," and to steer clear of its companions, with a wonderful beauty of evolution; which the poet of our own day has thus finely moralized:

> The tender Nautilus who steers his prow,
> The sea-born sailor of his shell canoe,
> The ocean Mab, the fairy of the sea,
> Seems far less fragile, and alas! more free!
> He, when the lightning-winged Tornados sweep
> The surge, is safe—his port is in the deep—
> And triumphs o'er the Armadas of mankind,
> Which shake the world, yet crumble in the wind.

Asinara, the ancient Herculis insula, is a mountainous island, intersected nearly from shore to shore by two

ravines; and, from its singular form, has nearly thirty miles of coast line, to a comparatively small superficies. Here the martyrs, Saints Januarius and Proto, were exiled by "King Barbaro," when it was only the abode of "poisonous snakes and other reptiles:" so far, however, from hurting these holy men, it appears, they voluntarily afforded them aliment. Such food is at present in little request,—but the tortoises of this island and of the Nurra, are of the largest and best kind; the kids are also highly esteemed for their delicacy of flavour. The hills of Asinara abound with wild olive trees, and the grounds in general afford good pasturage; and, where cultivated, excellent fruits and corn. Yet there are but about a dozen shepherds, and two or three farmers on this otherwise deserted scene, and consequently the only return the Duke receives, is sixty or seventy dollars per annum. The approach from seaward is bold on all sides; there are two or three good boat coves, and a convenient anchorage, called Trabucato, for ships of any size, off the ruins of a deserted tonnara and village. On Trabucato point, which is the extreme of the gulf of Marciana, is a stout round tower, well placed for the defence of the fishery, and also of Cala Levante, a sandy bay to the east of it: this building was one of our principal points, and by our observations is determined to be in latitude 41° 04′ 04″ N., and longitude 8° 18′ 53″ E. A neglected redoubt, called Castellazzo, stands on a hill between the conical mount over Scombro cove, and the low point of Barbarossa. There are the towers of Oliva

and Arena besides, so that the island might very easily be defended against predatory attacks. The north and west coasts exhibit fine tracts of micaceous schistus; they are high and steep, Mount Scommunica, the principal elevation, being nearly 1500 feet above the sea. The present Duke of Asinara, who is the worthy head of the noble family of La Manca, disliking to hear his title ridiculed as "Duca degli Asini," has lately changed it to Valombrosa; on which occasion a wag of Sassari observed, "Ebbene! l'asino dunque ha preso ombra."

The west coast of the Nurra is very steep, with thirty to fifty fathoms depth of water, within a mile of the shore, and no bottom with 5 or 600 fathoms a little further out. Cape Falcon has a white rocky line trending southward to Point Coscia di Donna, and thence along the Costa Redondada, between which and the tonnara of the Salinas is a flat plain. At a little distance is a high rock, called Isola de' Porri, or of leeks; whence the land gradually rises to Cape Negretto, a tabled cliff, with a cove at its base, called Acqua di Cervo. A bold coast then continues by the little bay of Porto Palma, (thought by many to be the Nymphæus of old,) to Cape Argentaro, the extreme of a rocky mountain upwards of 2000 feet in height, covered with brushwood and wild olive-trees; beyond it is a bay with low shores, over which Sassari is easily seen from the offing. At the N.E. of the bay, is a cove for boats, defended by the Rotunda, a tower on a gentle hill, flanked by that of Spagna; at the S.E. bight is a place called Porticciolo, above which is a tower of the same name.

This bay is succeeded by the bold and picturesque cliffs of Monte Ghiscera, so called from the gypsum obtained there; they terminate at Capo Caccia, (the Hermæum promontorium of the ancients,) a noble headland, upwards of 500 feet in height. Between the two, on the highest summit of Mount Timidona, is the Torre della Penna, much shattered by lightning; and off this part of the coast are two isolated steep rocks, of which the southern one, Foradada, is perforated, and supposed to be the Diabetes of the tables of Ptolemy. Ships may round this cape at any distance, it being very bold, and then enter the excellent harbour of Porto Conte; which, though exposed to the S.W. winds, is perfectly safe for frigates, by bringing up in from six to ten fathoms water. Smaller vessels find still better shelter by running to the N.E. of the Torre Nuova, and anchoring in three or four fathoms, on a bottom of sand and shells over muddy clay. The Torre Nuova is the only one in the bay that has a garrison, nor are there any other inhabitants; but refreshments and wood may be had from Alghero, and water from some pools and wells at the head of the bay.

Porto Conte appears to have been the Coracodes portus of ancient times: it is situated under Monte d'Oglio; and should Sassari ever depart from its lukewarm policy, and permit the improvement of the Nurra districts, (which constitute a fief of that city,) it would become a harbour of consequence. It has been tolerably fortified by towers against predatory attacks; but several commanding hills at its back would make it cede to a regular approach.

Capo Caccia is thus named, from being a favourite resort for shooting wild boars; the chase commences in the valleys at the foot of the hill, and the game is killed in endeavouring to escape by a particular pass. The first tower inside the cape is called Bollo, and close to it is an excellent cove for landing. A short distance hence, on the brow of the hill, is a very singular cavern, called the Tragonaja, 120 feet in depth; the descent is by a very narrow spiral passage, so dark and steep that, for the safety of the inquisitive, a rope is made fast at the entrance. At the bottom are two circular wells of limpid, but brackish, water, the N.W. one being 32 feet deep, and the S.E. one 44; their temperature was 60°.2 of Fahrenheit, whilst that of the atmosphere outside was 72°. About half-way down is a beautiful stalactitic column, occupying the centre; and resting there for a moment, the voices of the people, both above and below, had a curious, deceptive effect on the ear. Notwithstanding the difficulty of the descent, and the inferior quality of the water, the adjacent peasants have often been obliged to resort to it in summer. Nothing can exceed the stillness and repose of this singular cavity; the awful gloom and seclusion of which infuse a solemnity that mere midnight darkness, in any other place, is a stranger to:—

> I like your silence, it the more shows off
> Your wonder.

Beyond Bolla tower are the coves of Calcara and Calalonga, divided by a rocky point, on which is the tower of Tresmuraglie, well placed, with a square bastion at its

base. At the head of Calalonga is a valley, apparently formed by the falling in of a vast grotto, and numbers of wild hogs are shot there. Beyond the rocky N.W. shore of Porto Conte, are the ruins of Saint Imbenia; and thence a beach of sand and fragments of coral bounds the head of the harbour. It trends round under Monte d'Oglio to the Torre Nuova, a stout martello tower, on a point near the middle of the east side of the port; thus forming a kind of inner basin of considerable magnitude, but of little depth; besides which, the bottom in-shore is so bristled with nacres, as to endanger hempen cables. From the head of the harbour, a fertile plain extends to Porticciolo and the Nurra mountains, across which the N.W. winds blow with great violence in winter. Monte d'Oglio is conical, and nearly 1400 feet high; under it is a rivulet that flows nearly all the year, from which water for shipping is obtained, and the operation is facilitated by a tank, constructed by a party of English sailors. Passing Torre Nuova, the east coast of the port rises into a rocky hill of abrupt aspect, with the turret of Lino on its outer point. From the anchorage, the outline of the west side has a very strong resemblance, at night, to a huge mummy lying on its back.

Outside Capo Caccia, and nearly opposite to Foradada, is an extensive grotto, called the "Antro di Nettuno;" the entrance is a little above the surface of the water, on the face of a rock, so steep as to have eight or nine fathoms water close in. On quitting the boat, footing is gained on a sort of portico that encloses a large lake;

this part of the grotto is about thirty feet high, and near the centre is an enormous stalagmite, with a natural basin at the top, always full of fresh, insipid water, furnished by a perpetual filtration from above. Here numberless wild pigeons resort, and my officers enjoyed much sport, by lying in wait inside the rocky recesses, and shooting them as they settled down to drink. Turning from this part towards the north, and winding by the second large stalactitic column, a narrow chamber presents itself, wherein is a spacious cistern of good fresh water. The view from the entrance, though highly gratifying, does not convey an idea of the picturesque grandeur of the interior, which cannot be seen but by hauling a boat across, and launching it in the lake. At the part where we embarked, there were eighteen feet of water; and the whole expanse was so translucent, that every object at the bottom was readily seen, though there was a motion, evidently simultaneous with the surges outside. We kept close to the northern shore, steering nearly east, till we came to a narrow pass, where the depth was thirty feet; after which the water shallowed suddenly to four feet, and then to two. Our course was now directed to the N.E. through a magnificent row of white columnar stalactites, descending from a height of nearly sixty feet into the lake, and we soon after landed on a beach of fine sand. The passage across the lake is highly pleasing, especially when the several points are lighted up; and as there is a constant circulation of air, there is no where much difference of tem-

perature: that of the entrance we found 68°.5, and that of the extreme point which we reached, 67°. From the sandy beach we then pursued a narrow chasm, and climbing a steep rock of about thirty feet in height, entered a very spacious cavern, adorned with every variety of fantastic incrustations, and masses of calcareous alabastrite, of singular beauty. A wanton destruction, however, has been committed amongst them, especially by the Chevalier Fonzenex, commander of a royal frigate; who, to procure some large pieces for polishing, battered the clusters with a fieldpiece. From this superb hall, various intricate and difficult passages lead off in different directions; of these we traced several, especially two that led three or four hundred feet to the north eastward, and there terminated in a perpendicular precipice, over a horrible abyss, which it was impossible to contemplate without feelings of awe. Indeed it was with no small gratification, that we found our lights sufficient to lead us back again, to what my officers named the Gothic arcades; whence, repassing the columns, we once more gained the open day.

On quitting Porto Conte, rocky cliffs are seen extending eastward as far as point Galera, the fissures of which afford shelter to thousands of wild pigeons. Inside Galera and under Monte d'Oglio is a cove, with a stout round tower of defence, and a well-built lazzaretto for quarantines of observation. Farther on, is the entrance of the lake Caliga, with a narrow ill-constructed bridge of many arches across it. Great quantities of excellent

fish are taken in this lake, and the best botarga in the island is made from them. The whole of the adjacent grounds, and indeed all the "macchie" extending thence to the Nurra mountains, are covered with the "palmizzu," or fan-palm, of which so much use is made as an article of food, that it is termed the manna of Alghero. From the Caliga, the beach runs in the direction of Alghero, and is lined with fine white sand-hills; the approach is shallow for some distance out, and to the quantity of alga annually washed up on the beach, from this large bank, the town is said to owe its name. The outer extreme of the shoal water is partly marked by Maddalena, a little rock of decomposed granite, with a ruined chapel on it, lying to the N.W. of the town. To the S.W. of it there is tolerable summer anchorage, in from ten to fifteen fathoms, good holding ground; yet this road has been seldom used by cruizers, and a ship of war is so great a novelty, that most of the ladies in the vicinity honoured us with a visit. I had given directions to Mr. Oake, the first lieutenant, to admit on board all families recommended as respectable, by Signor Garibaldi, our vice-consul; but the anxious crowds which poured in from the country villages, attired for the purpose, induced me to relax in my orders, and at length to allow of visitors without discrimination.

Alghero was founded about the beginning of the twelfth century, by the Doria family, and surrendered in 1353 to the Arragonese. Disliking their new masters, and encouraged by intriguers, the citizens shortly after

revolted, but were reduced to obedience in 1355, by Peter the Ceremonious. To insure a faithful population in this town, the conqueror turned out the Sards and Genoese, and replaced them with Catalans; whence it has often been called Barcelonetta. It was made a bishop's see in 1503, and Zatrillus, the governor, fortified it five years afterwards. The Spaniards were always partial to this place; and Charles V. was so delighted with Alghero, as to express a wish to make it his constant residence. From this partiality it received the title of "most faithful," and besides participating in all the privileges that were granted to Cagliari and Sassari, it possesses some exclusive rights. The town is built on a low rocky point, jutting out from a sandy beach; it is in the shape of a parallelogram, with stout walls flanked by bastions and towers. It is entered by two gates, one at the mole and landing-place on the north, and the other at the ravelin in the landfront. The whole is in very tolerable repair, but being commanded by two neighbouring heights, does not deserve the credit it bears, as a place of arms; and it is matter of surprise, why the Catalans did not build it higher up the hill of St. Julian. I observed some fine old brass guns on the fortifications, several of which were of early date, and inscribed "parant hæc fulmina pacem."

The streets of Alghero, though narrow, are clean and well paved; the private buildings are in the Spanish taste, and have little remarkable in them, the best being those of the noble families of Valverde, St. Victor, Mi-

nervà, Carrione, and Serra. Besides rural chapels, there are twelve churches and convents; with a clergy, consisting of a bishop, 17 canons, 60 priests, and 75 monks, to a population of 6700 souls. The cathedral is a spacious edifice; its nave is supported by three heavy pilasters, with a huge column on each side of them: here is a pretty, but insipid monument, by Canova, in memory of the Duke of Monte Ferrato, a prince of the blood royal. Alghero has several public schools, which carry their scholars through a course of philosophy; and its institution for surgery enables the pupils to present themselves for approval at either university. The hospital formerly received foundlings and adult patients, but the funds having fallen very low, the city now provides nurses for those little unfortunates who are abandoned in the wheel-box. They continue with them until their seventh year, when they would be dismissed to their fate, but that, I was assured, there is not a single instance of any of these affectionate and most praiseworthy women deserting their charge, whose roof, however humble, actually becomes ever after a maternal one.

The language and manners of Catalonia being in great part retained, the society of Alghero, though not less pleasing, is esteemed more grave than in other Sardinian cities. There is a tolerable market for provisions, and there are several fountains of pure water outside the town; but within the walls, their dependance is upon cisterns only. A small theatre gives occasional employment to travelling actors, but the citizens derive their

greatest amusement from the ceremonies of their holidays. Amongst these, one is peculiar to the town, arising from a victory gained over the French in 1412, which was deemed so important, that a general procession takes place every 6th of May; and until within these few years a pious Canon, dressed in a Chorister's robes, used to repeat the circumstances of the battle after high mass, in the cathedral. On the ramparts, towards San Giacomo, a grove of mulberry-trees forms a promenade as far as the tower of Sperone; a horrible prison, wherein Vincenzo Sulis, a respectable Sard, had been immured nearly twenty years, for treasonable practices. After this dreadful confinement he was removed as an exile to Maddalena, where he now remains, an instance of rare strength of constitution. At the Sperone I saw Don Marcello, a detestable wretch who had poisoned his wife, his brother, and a priest; yet is protected from the gallows by the abused privilege of his nobility. So unequal is the administration of justice, even in atrocious crimes, that let the deliberate murderer but plead high rank, and he is invulnerable! The general courts are not so well conducted here as in some other towns, for there are only six lawyers of the first grade, and their practice is precarious. The judges have no fixed salary, depending entirely on the suits,—from whence it cannot, I fear, but be inferred, that judicial poverty must open a road to judicial venality.

The country around Alghero is well cultivated, and interspersed with large gardens and orchards, so as to

have a pleasing appearance. The produce is principally red wines of excellent quality, besides malvagia, muscato, girò, violos, monaco, and other white wines. Butter, cheese, vegetables, and fruits of most kinds are plentiful, and tobacco has lately become a profitable branch of agriculture; but the growth of corn and oil has not been so diligently attended to, as they deserve. The other exports of Alghero consist of wool, skins, rags, anchovies, coral, and bones; which last article is in such demand for the sugar-works at Marseilles, that to prevent needy boys from ransacking the burial grounds, they have been additionally secured. The climate and situation appear admirably adapted for producing silk, but the attempts hitherto made have been only for amusement.

At a little distance to the southward of the town, along a delightful valley, sprinkled with seats and gardens, is the chapel of Valverde; it stands in a picturesque ravine, amongst volcanic mountains, and around it are a few dependant habitations. The statue of the Madonna is not above seven inches high, and although without arms, has a child attached to it: this precious image was found by a peasant on the spot where the chapel is built, and being conveyed to Alghero, its sanctity was duly recognized by its being placed in the cathedral. To the surprise, however, of all the city, the sacred object escaped back to the place where it was discovered, on which the present edifice has been constructed. This idol is said to be made neither of wood, nor of stone, nor of metal, and as the rector was absent, I was unable to get the shrine

opened, so that I might examine it; but looking at it as closely as I well could, it seemed to be painted alabaster. As to the materials of which their images are made, pious catholics are greatly discomposed by any questions on the subject, evidently offended at all appearances of scrutiny, and hoping the veil of mystery may lend sublimity to their worship. The church being filled with votive arms, legs, hands, and breasts, fully indicates the high reputation of its Madonna; and there is moreover an infinity of silver chains, lockets, jewels, and tresses of hair, from the various devotees. This saint is a special protectress of sportsmen, and there are accordingly many broken and bursten guns, to attest her presence at accidents, and her interference in behalf of her followers. They relate that she was so gratified by the erection of the chapel, that on the annual festival in May, the fountain running in a channel from the priest's house to the church door, flowed with wine; but as this induced drunkenness, it has since flowed only with water; and very bad water it is, being scarcely potable.

Leaving Alghero for the coast to the southward, a range of gentle hills, planted with vineyards, extends as far as the Speranza and Poglina, backed by the ramifications of Monte Minerva; a mountain of bold outline, and 2410 feet of elevation. At about a mile distant from the town is Cala Buona, where coral boats anchor, and where the linen of Alghero is washed: in the adjoining cove is the Cantaro, an abundant spring of pure water half way up the hill. A little further to the south

is the bay "dell' Uomo morto," where the slabs of yellowish tufa are cut, with which Alghero is built. Thence towards Poglina and in the direction of Bosa, the soil is principally a volcanic decomposition, containing an abundance of interesting lithological specimens, as jaspers, enamelled trachytes, chalcedonies, and geodes; the last generally of irregular rotundity, but inclosing tolerable crystals of sulphate of lime in their drusy cavities.

Point Poglina has a deserted turret on its acclivity, and off its base lies a bare rock, which is frequented by sea-birds at the season of incubation. To the eastward of the point, is a little rocky bay, called Port Poglina, resorted to by the Neapolitan coral fishers, who annually commence their operations in the spring, and terminate them on the festival of St. Rosario, the first Sunday in October; addressing themselves, in the mean time, to the tutelary care of the "Virgo della pietra rubia," the patroness of Alghero, and of coral. Thence to Cape Marargiu, the coast is steep and tabled, with partial patches of corn, and gradually rising towards the summits of Mount Minerva, whose woody ravines abound with wild hogs, deer, and mufflons. Off Marargiu is an islet of moderate height, and from the point towards the E.S.E. a succession of trap cliffs extends to point Mora. On this point stands the ruined tower of Argentina, and thence to Bosa the mountain slopes gradually with the coast, in white hummocks.

Bosa, which still retains its ancient name, is beautifully situated in a fine valley between two tabled hills, about

two miles from the site of the former city. It stands on the northern bank of the Termo, a river which lays claim to being the Temus of old; it rises in the Menomeni mountains, receives the tributary streams of Oinu, Frascineddu, and Attori; and passing the town under a long bridge, disembogues into the sea, a little to the westward of the city. Immediately opposite to the mouth is the islet of Rossa, fortified with a well-constructed round tower, in latitude 40° 16′ 40″ N., and longitude 8° 25′ 31″ E. Between the islet and the shore, small vessels lie in tolerable security; but boats and other small craft seek shelter inside the river, in a berth where fine fish are easily taken. A beautiful bird, called "puzone de Santu Martinu," frequents this river, and is said to be found nowhere else in Sardinia; it was until lately in repute with the credulous, for its power of increasing money by its presence, preserving woollen clothes from moths, and protecting houses, by its nest, against lightning.

The appearance of Bosa, with its various churches and convents, is very imposing from the offing; nor is the favourable impression quite destroyed on entering it, for it is tolerably clean, and several of the streets are paved. It must not be withheld, however, that its situation in a close valley, on the muddy banks of a sluggish stream, is fatally unhealthy in summer; added to which the river, although dykes have been constructed, is apt to inundate to a ruinous extent. Bosa is a bishop's see, and besides its nine churches, has a convent of Capuchins, and one of

Carmelites, with a seminary for the study of philosophy and theology. Amongst the private buildings, those of the noble families of Papina, Delitala, Sara, Uras, and Parpaglia, are the best. The town is badly off for water in the summer season, as that of the river becomes extremely turbid; recourse is therefore had to cisterns. The population is about 3500, the middle and lower orders of which are principally attired in yellowish tanned leather. The natives are esteemed extremely active, not only carrying their oil, malvagia, cheese, flax, and fruit all over the island, but most of the travelling pedlars are also from this town. On a hill immediately above Bosa, are the remains of a sort of Acropolis, in which most of the wealthiest families resided during former wars. The walls, with two square towers about forty feet high, are in tolerable preservation, but except a cistern near the centre, and the church of St. Andrea, (where the annual festival of Bosa is celebrated,) the inclosed space has so completely verified the "periêre ruinæ," that it is occasionally sowed with wheat, or leguminous plants. Between the ruins and the town, there is a fruitful olive grove, the produce of which is esteemed not inferior to that, so highly prized, of Sassari.

About a mile to the southward of the river of Bosa, is a place called Pietras Nieddas, where a considerable quantity of timber is embarked for Toulon and Genoa; it is cut in the wood of Scanu, eight or nine miles inland, and dragged down to the sea-shore by oxen. The coast then runs by the towers of Columbargia, and Iscala

Ruia, or red landing-place, between which are four rocky islets close to the shore. The tabled hills above, are part of the elevated plain, called the Planargia district, a fruitful and well-cultivated tract, with several thriving villages; of which the "Capo-luogo" is Tres Nuraghes, so called from the remains of some Nuraggis near it. The road from Bosa to this place, is one of the worst in Sardinia, being encumbered with a succession of large and dangerous stones. On the upper plain, where the vegetation feels the N.W. wind, the trees are stunted, and grow so nearly horizontal, that the goats almost reside in them. Tres Nuraghes is a clean town, and its grain, cattle, honey, cherries, and other fruit are in high esteem; whilst its new-milk cheeses, called "frescas," are reckoned the best in the kingdom. Part of the honey collected in this district is bitter, but not to that degree so acrimoniously ascribed to it by ancient writers. The rivulet that passes close by Tres Nuraghes, though small, never fails, and turns several mills near its source. While tracing the course of this stream, we were much amused by the vivacity and shrewdness of a person, whom we accidentally met. He appeared to be a lay-brother, and was very anxious to hear a few words of English spoken, as it was a gratification he had never yet experienced, although he had seen "Nelson's fleet at anchor in the gulf of Palma." In conversation he recurred to the commonplace arguments to prove, that if we do not believe in the Pope, we ought not to call ourselves Christians, and said it was very grievous so many "poveretti"

should be lost. Yet the Almighty, he added, doubtless had some inscrutable lesson in view for mankind, in permitting so ungodly a race of heretics, "though living on a barren" rock, to arrive at such power and splendour. Orthodox in his notions of the infallibility of the Vatican, he was yet rather displeased with Pius VI. for not excommunicating the French nation, on its abolition of public worship. And adverting to our want of due respect for saints, he triumphantly demanded, "If you allow a King several ministers to help him, why should not God have assistants also!"

The coast from Iscala Ruia tower, presents tabled cliffs of compact lava, with a tendency to basaltic division; and continues along the base of Monte Ferru, a noble elevation of 2796 feet in height. In a fine situation on the side of this mountain, stands Cuglieri, containing an active population of 3500 souls, who enrich themselves by the culture of grain, and making great quantities of oil. It is readily distinguished by a castle on its south side, and a large church with a cupola and two turrets in the façade, on a hill just above it. In the adjacent woods there are walnuts, chestnuts, acorns, cherries, and wild pears in abundance; affording the means of fattening a great number of hogs, so that the hams and sopressadas of this district are the best in the island. The whole country hence, towards Macomer and the Marghine, is studded with remains of Nuraggis; some of which are so large, as to be really magnificent, when coupled with the scenes of natural sublimity in which they are placed.

The extraordinary number of these vestiges attracts attention and excites curiosity; but their probable date and use, as I have before mentioned, can only be approximated by inference. Viewing them, however, as faithful, though silent monuments of men and days, that have totally passed away and escaped all record, they cannot but be contemplated as objects worthy both of admiration and reverence.

A small stream called the Rio dell' Ovo, takes its rise in Monte Ferru, and falls into the sea at the " torre de fogu d'Oglio," a mean edifice erected on a stream of lava, that has flowed over a bed of tufa. In a beautiful situation, about two miles inland, a paper-mill was established, that promised very fair success; but the site being infected with intemperie, the workmen died off, and the inchoate undertaking was abandoned. About a mile south of this tower, is that of Pittinuri, over against a rivulet that runs by the church of Santa Caterina, and near which are found capital specimens of vitrified trachyte, and pearly obsidian. Here the hills descend in varied slopes, and the several vallies lead into wild and picturesque recesses amongst the mountains. From the beauty of this scenery, it has always been a favourite spot, and vestiges of an ancient amphitheatre and aqueduct attest its former consequence. Trap lavas continue to the tower of Orfano-puddu, where there is a small stream that descends from the hills of Narbolia, beyond which the coast alters its geological character, and runs low and calcareous to Cape Mannu, which forms

the south extreme of the gulf of Bosa. North of the cape is the islet of Pelosa, with several ruins on it, whence the view extends over the Campo di Sant' Anna, with Mount Arcuentu and the pinnacle called Finger-hill by seamen, in the distance; which latter forms a remarkable object, when seen from afar.

The white round tower of Mannu stands on a tabled cliff of moderate height, which declines to the eastward, so as to give the cape the appearance of a gunner's quoin. At its base lies the lake of Nurachi, an object of horror to the natives, on account of the fearful noises which they pretend sometimes proceed from it. I imagined that sounds might be occasioned by some escape of air, of a different temperature to the external, but could neither hear nor see anything to warrant the report. It is a shallow lagoon, with several sedgy islets in it, and barren banks, of a melancholy aspect. South of the cape, the bay of Inchiudine, which has a sandy beach near the lake, affords anchorage in off-shore winds in eight or ten fathoms. From point La Mora a straight coast runs due south, to the point and turret of Sevo, whence it gradually trends by the bay of Fontana Megha to Cape San Marco, a tongue of land, with a well placed tower on a conical hill, and another on its eastern side. Directly off this part of the coast, lie the rocks of Mal di ventre, and Coscia di donna, formerly called Bertula isles. Mal di ventre is triangular and flat, and shelves out to the N.E. and S.W., whilst Coscia di donna is a small black rock, with deep water close to it, except a reef at

the N.N.E. end. These rocks are about six miles apart, and four or five from the coast; the channel between them is perfectly safe for the largest ships, keeping a little more than half way towards Mal-di-ventre; nor is there any danger from the isles to the main.

Between Cape San Marco, and the flat point of La Frasca, which are upwards of five miles apart, is the extensive bay of Oristano, where ships find excellent anchorage during all the shore winds; but as the westerly ones blow full in, and occasion a great sea and surf, it is sometimes a disagreeable winter-berth. Two or three vessels may indeed lie securely, in six or seven fathoms, by rounding San Marco, and bringing up to the eastward of the two towers; or, if running from a southerly gale, by standing inside La Frasca to a similar depth. It is requisite in either of these cases, however, to remember, that there are reefs tailing out a little off each point. The shore round the bay is formed by a beach bounding a succession of large lakes; and the Tirsi, the principal river of Sardinia, empties itself at the N.E. part. Directly off the mouth of the river are three shoals, that might be advantageously built upon, and allow vessels to lie securely inside of them, in from four to six fathoms water. The eastern part of the port, opposite the lake of Sassu, is also shoal; so that with the difficulty of procuring wood, and water in the summer, together with its unhealthiness, and exposure to westerly winds, it is on the whole a bad anchorage. Cattle, and refreshments, may however be obtained in any quantity,

embarking them at the Torre Grande. This tower is in 39° 53′ 55″ N. latitude, and 8° 28′ 40″ East longitude.

Oristano was built by Orzoccorus, the second judge of Arborea, about the year 1070, and was considerably enlarged by Turpin, his son. It is said to have derived its name, Aureum Stagnum, from the riches of its lakes, and became of great consequence during the middle ages, as the capital of the important province of Arborea. Its political loss of rank, and its insalubrity, have greatly reduced the old town, nor are there many remains of it, excepting the two gates, and the tower that bears the town bell: yet it is still a busy and commercial place, of 4500 inhabitants, and is reckoned wealthy. It stands on a low plain, between the river Tirsi, and Santa Giusta; and from the harbour its steeples and turrets have a tolerable appearance, but the town is straggling and unpaved. Although so near the river, the city is unprovided with good water; those who can afford it, procure that indispensable commodity from the Scilli, a pure well between the town and the Tirsi: the rest of the supply is derived from the cisterns. The society is esteemed more lively in winter, than that of Alghero, but in summer all strangers avoid the place. The principal families are those of Arcais, Paderi, Spano, and Enna; but none can trace a descent from the illustrious Eleanor.

There are several convents and churches in Oristano, besides the hospital, "de' buon Fratelli," the Tridentine seminary, and a college of the Scuole Pie. A celebrated crucifix, said to have been carved by Nicodemus, a



Drawn by Capt.n Smyth R.N

E.Finden. sculp.

THE BELFRY OF ORISTANO.

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cotemporary of our Saviour, has been preserved here with great veneration; and amongst the pictures, is one of a youth being raised to life,—the painting is somewhat injured by time, but the vacant look, and other appearances of resuscitation, are admirably expressed. The cathedral is a spacious edifice, highly decorated with marbles, and has a detached octangular belfry, which is one of the most striking objects in the town. A spiral staircase, of 120 steps, leads the visitor to the place where the bells are suspended; and thirty-two more conduct him to the summit, whence a superb view is obtained of the adjacent country:—the grand plain of the Campo di St. Anna, with its villages and lakes, and the spacious bay, form the immediate objects:—to the north are the bold outlines of Monte Ferru; to the east the long range of the Trebina hills, (so called from the triple peaks near the centre;) to the S.E. the Campidano, with the castle of Monreale in the midst; and to the south, the singular summits of Arcuentu, which close the prospect. This fine scene is of a more smiling aspect in winter and spring, than at other seasons: for after June the whole country is a sun-burnt, dreary waste; and the atmosphere becomes also so pestilential and deadly, as to authorize the proverb that,—

A Oristano che ghe và,
In Oristano ghe restà!

To the north of cape San Marco, are the ruins of Tharros, a city of the early Greeks; where coins, cameos, terra-cotta vases, and gold ornaments have been fre-

quently found. The present vestiges are too vague to form an idea of its former extent or respectability, as the city has been plundered to construct the adjacent villages, according to the voice of tradition, and the proverb that arose after the building of Oristano,—" portant a Carrus sa perda de Tarrus." The old square abbey church of San Giovanni de Sinis, stands on the site, and close by it is a fountain, whence a small supply of fresh water may be obtained; to the north are the lagoons and fisheries of Sbirtas, with a boat communication into the port. At the head of the bay is the lake of Cabras, which is fed by the Riola,—a stream that flows from the hills of San Lussurgiu, by Bonarcado to the plain, through the Vega of Milis, a vale clothed with orange groves. The village of Cabras, though too near the marshes to be healthy, has a very pleasing appearance in spring, surrounded by its various gardens, orchards, and olive plantations. It is moreover very clean, and boasts of upwards of 3000 inhabitants. The Cabras is the richest of the Oristano lakes, abounding with excellent fish, but which are not eat in summer, being then supposed to partake of the putridity of the stagnant waters. This lagoon is entered by a single mouth, branching afterwards into four several channels, and extends some distance from the bay towards the north. At the part called Mare Pontis, (from several little bridges the fishermen have erected over the canals, between the sea and the lakes,) there is an extensive weir formed by a labyrinth of reed palisades, which is

very profitable to the proprietors. The mullets when salted and smoked are called Moghelle, and the roes are made into botarga, by being salted, dried, and pressed between two boards. About a mile eastward of the entrance are some magazines, and a well constructed tower redoubt, called Torre Grande: here the produce of the plain, and the coarse pottery of Oristano, are embarked; and near it are vestiges of the entrenchments which were thrown up in 1737.

Rather more than a mile and a half from the Torre Grande, is the Tirsi, the Thyrsus of Ptolemy. There are two or three bank islets, where the width is increased by a communication with the lake of Santa Giusta, and a productive fishery is formed by means of the species of palisades, here called Nassargius. This river rises at the fountain della Salute, near Budusò, whilst the Garofai rises near Bitri, and the streams form a junction below Monte Raso. Flowing along the base of the Goceano, under the bridge of Illorai, it reaches the large and fruitful vale of Ottana, and winding to the S.W. through beautiful scenery, receives several tributary streams. From Fordongianus it meanders by Ollastra and Simaxis, to the great plain of Oristano, forming almost a right angle beyond the city. The bridge and causeway leading into Oristano, is one of the most considerable works in Sardinia, and, according to tradition, was built by the devil in a single night. The Tirsi, though the principal river of the island, becomes fordable near the mouth in very dry summers; whereas in

winter it is apt to inundate large tracts of land, notwithstanding many parts are embanked at a great expense.

The long lagoon of Zalsu, or Sassu, at the bottom of the bay, communicates with the sea by the Bocca Foggi. At the adjacent village of Marrubiu there are vestiges of Roman baths, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient Aquæ Neapolitanæ. An uncultivated tract lies between the Bocca Foggi, and the salt-works and fishery of Marcieddi, to the westward of which are the vineyards of Torralba. About a mile from Uras, the village east of Torralba, is a lonely house, inhabited by a man who, as head of a party of banditti, defied the laws for twenty years; having, it is said, killed thirteen men with his own hands: yet when all his adherents had been taken, and most of them executed, he very unexpectedly received the royal pardon. Marcieddi is a profitable fishery, and very fine cockles are bred in the creek formed by point Corrusitini. Opposite to them is a square edifice, with an arched roof, standing amongst some inconsiderable vestiges that mark the site of Neapolis, whence probably arose the corruption of the present name of Naboli. This is the southern extreme of the Campo di Sant' Anna, one of the richest plains in Sardinia. Its produce consists of oil, corn, pulse, wool, botarga, and cheese: all the vegetable productions are of superior size and quality; and the artichokes, melons, and pomegranates are highly esteemed. The raisins and dry fruits of Cabras are taken to distant parts of the island, proving a source of great profit to that village. Of the wines, that which

is called guernaccia, is decidedly the best; although that from the grounds of Torralba is in the greatest repute. Large quantities of fish are taken in the lakes, especially those of Cabras and Santa Giusta, where the fishermen use a curious boat, made of the reeds that grow there, bound together in a very simple manner. The shores of the lakes are frequented by a variety of aquatic fowls; amongst which are the Ziriulu, a bird not unlike a woodcock, several kinds of cranes, and most of the varieties of ducks. Swans also repair to these waters, in the winter season; yet they are said to be unknown in any other part of the island.

Cape la Frasca is a long flat point, of moderate height, falling abruptly on the northern side, and it is supposed that the famous temple of Sardopatris stood on its highest part. On the east side is a tower, called St. Antonio, which, though not seen from seaward, guards the fisheries of Marcieddi, and Boarei, in conjunction with that of Naboli. The rivulet of Pabilonis rises near Sardara, and, in its course, receives a branch from Gonosfanadiga, near the base of the Murgiani. On the south side of this picturesque mountain, stands the healthy and populous town of Villa Cidro; a name said to be derived, not from its citrons, but from a fine cedar-tree, that formerly shaded three plentiful springs near the cathedral. Villa Cidro being finely situated, and the inhabitants enjoying remarkably good health, it is singular that numbers of the females are affected with bad teeth. The town is built in the form of a cross, and the principal part lies

along a fruitful and well-cultivated valley; but its unpaved and narrow streets, with many houses of one story and no windows, spoil the effect. A branch of the Eleni hurries through it, the water of which, in summer, is distributed, by portions of time, to each garden alternately. I observed that the garden gates were secured by ingenious wooden locks, which by the teeth of a bolt in the upper part, falling into the cogs of the lower, are so safe, that they cannot be disengaged without the proper key: simple as this contrivance appeared at first sight, I soon recognised in it the identical lock used by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, before the use of metal ones had generally obtained. There is a great abundance of cherries and other fruit, but very little grain; a large quantity of white wine is made, yet of so indifferent a quality, that it is usually distilled for brandy. The cathedral, with its solid belfry, forms a fine edifice for a country town; it is dedicated to Santa Barbara, and has a handsome high altar, with a marble balustrade enclosing the presbytery. The country people are brought even to tears, by a group of figures, called "delle Anime," in the lateral chapel, where the corpse of our Saviour is lying on an altar, between Nicodemus and Joseph; whilst at the sides are three females, and two disciples, in agonized distress. The bishop of Ales, in consequence of the intemperie, which rages in his see during the summer, passes that season in Villa Cidro. The edifice erected for his temporary residence is very spacious, and from its windows commands an extensive view over the

Campidano: in one of the apartments, I observed a singular painting, representing a man with three heads, intended to typify the holy Trinal Unity.

A pleasing walk of about half an hour, in a northern direction, leads to " su Spindulu," a beautiful cascade in a rocky dell amongst the mountains; which, falling from granite cliffs and crags, sixty feet in height, is received by two vast natural rocky basins, and thence forms the limpid rivulet of Alassia, which joins the Pabilonis. The supply of water in summer is scanty, but in winter and spring, su Spindulu, animated by its continual murmur and motion, is a most interesting object to the lover of nature. In the alpine valley towards Iglesias, is a dangerous pass, called " Gutturu e seu," from its being as slippery as if smeared over with tallow; yet as it shortens the distance between the two towns, it is frequently preferred by the peasants.

Quitting Cape la Frasca, the coast continues flat, and of the same height, for about two miles, when it is terminated by a point with a high pinnacle off it, forming a cove inside, called Porto Naviri. To the southward is the point and tower of Frumentargiu, and a detached rock, beyond which is a sandy bay with a royal tonnara, a chapel, and a battery. The shore is then enriched with farms and cultivated grounds, backed by the isolated mountains of Guspini; these are themselves surmounted by the rugged ridges of Arcuentu, the peak of which is 2315 feet above the level of the sea; it is remarkable for having strong breezes prevailing around it, and being

a distinguishing sea-mark, is called " the finger of Oristano." From Fontana Yaz to Monte Arro is an irregular rocky line, with vast detached patches of sand at intervals, unadorned with any towers or dwellings, and the whole has a dreary, neglected aspect. Monte Arro is a sterile headland with bold cliffs towards the sea; and similar ones continue, with but few breaks, to Cape Pecora. A tower on this point guards the entrance of the Flumini major, a stream rising on the western declivity of the mountains of Arbus. The coast then trends along the base of Monte Ferru, by the cove called Cala Domestica, to Point Rama, on the south side of which lies the conical rock of " Pan di zucchero." Betwixt Point Rama and Cape Altano is Porto Paglia, a large bay quite open to the westerly gales: near its centre, the Fontan' a Mare disembogues, a rivulet that flows from the woody recesses of Mount San Giovanni. On a small elevation, at the S.E. end of the bay, is a tonnara and fishing village, defended by a round tower, absurdly placed on a low point. The N.E. winds are extremely injurious to boats and small craft, as they rush with incredible violence from the mountains.

This is a very deserted part of Sardinia, and only assumes an appearance of life during the fishing season; for, excepting the miserable hamlet of Gonnesa, there is no town nearer than Iglesias, the capo-luogo of the district. Iglesias is finely situated, amongst limestone hills, above a plain, remarkable for its corn, wine, and fruits indeed, from the richness of its orchards and olive-groves,

this vale has been named by some, the Tempé of Sardinia; imagination having long depicted, under that denomination, an Arcadian plain, instead of the narrow defile that really exists between Ossa and Olympus. The town is surrounded by a dilapidated Pisan wall, with the remains of a castle on a gentle hill to the northward. In the middle ages, this fortress was reckoned the western key of Cagliari, and the principal of the three strong holds, so important in the conflicts of those times; the second is at a little distance from the town of Massargiu, on a picturesque and well-wooded mountain; and the third and most inaccessible, is on a curious conical hill, evidently volcanic, above the village of Siliqua. Iglesias is abundantly watered by various springs, of which the best, the Bingiargia, is conducted by an aqueduct, along a promenade of about 8000 feet in length, to the fountain of San Nicola, near the centre of the town. The streets are generally dirty and ill-paved, though there are several excellent mansions; and that of Signior Currios may be particularly mentioned, for the hospitality of the owner. The bishop's palace is a large and well-finished building, with a Tridentine seminary attached to it. Besides its spacious old cathedral, and other churches, Iglesias has a Capuchin convent of nine brethren, a Dominican with eight, and a Franciscan with ten. There is also a nunnery, dedicated to Santa Chiara, containing twenty-two sisters, doomed never to quit its walls; though I found by a visit which I made to a friend's sister, that conversation, at least, is very freely

permitted. The confectionary of this convent is in great request over the whole of the Sulcis, not only for public festivals, but also at private parties. The eleemosynary distributions of food, at these establishments, are much boasted of; but, though beneficial in their immediate effect, the ultimate consequence is evidently that of continuing and increasing both sloth and poverty.

I passed through the fertile plain of Domus-noas, to visit a singular perforation through a limestone mountain, called the Grotta di San Giovanni. We first went to Carcheras, a pretty islet, formed by the Acqua Rotta, and covered with fine trees: on it is a fulling establishment, belonging to the Capuchins, some of whom reside there from December to June, the rest of the year being unhealthy. Here we obtained several large bundles of canes, which were bruised, to use as torches; and passing thence over the scoriæ of a very ancient furnace, we arrived at a wild dell, where, in the side of a stupendous cliff, we saw the mouth of the grotto; with the Acqua Rotta rolling its waters over a pebbly bed below it. This stream we crossed by some huge fragments of rock, and gained the entrance of the cave, which is about 80 or 90 feet high, and 130 broad, preserving the same breadth to the distance of 300 feet inside. Just by this aperture is a portion of double Cyclopian wall, of similar construction with the Nuraggis, having from a small door on its eastern side, a narrow passage leading diagonally upwards: the solid stalactitic coating over the whole, betokens a duration of many ages.

At a little distance from this wall, some immense stones nearly choke the passage; but they are the only obstacles to surmount, for the streams of winter have rendered the bottom as even as a beaten road, through its whole length of nearly a mile and a quarter, to " Su fossu de genn' e merti," the northern extreme; and although immersed in the darkness of Erebus, there is a constant current of pure air. In many parts it is upwards of 300 feet in breadth and 120 in height, covered in every direction with various and fantastic incrustations, so beautiful and white as to resemble frozen cascades. One enormous stalagmite is called the pulpit, and near it is a flight of natural steps in the alabastrite, leading to a vast basin, in which several hundred tons of pure and limpid water are contained. Near the northern end are the remains of a chapel and other buildings; and it is said, that some infected families were compelled to reside there, during a plague that ravaged Iglesias. At length we gained the open day, in a grand ravine of crags and dells, studded with woods of ilex, beech, cork, wild olive, and other trees; and well stocked with mufflons, deer, and wild hogs. The waters of the Acqua-rotta were never known to fail, even in the hottest summers, and in quality are also excellent; but from their not being used below Domus-noas during the fulling season, they have been absurdly defamed, and Le Rouge writes in his map, " riviere qui empoisonne."

From Porto Paglia, by rounding the rugged Porri rocks, passing the cove of Paglietto, and keeping about

a mile to the S.S.E. we arrive at the Tonnara and fishing village of Porto Scus. This is a miserable place, inhabited by about 250 persons; but defended by an excellent coast tower on a commanding point, with Cadena, an isolated rock to the S.W. of it. Thence the coast runs nearly south, to point Piringianu, intersected by a rivulet, that flows from the mountain over Villa Massargia. The bay of Daiga then extends to point Sudurettu, extremely shallow along shore, and across the channel of Sant' Antioco; even the Bogaza to the S.E. only allowing of boats to pass into the gulf of Palmas.

About two miles to the westward lies the island of San Pietro, which, with the coast of Sant' Antioco, forms a spacious harbour, affording secure anchorage in every wind: various irregular shoals render its access difficult, though if buoyed off, there could not be a more desirable place to run for. A stranger, however, may even now easily enter by the southern channel, and anchor in six or seven fathoms, between Sant' Antioco and Carloforte; a situation where I rode out two very severe gales from the N.W. in perfectly smooth water. Coming in from the northward, ships must borrow on Piana, the islet E. of San Pietro, to avoid a dangerous shoal mid-channel, called "Secca de' Marmi," from a Swedish ship, laden with marbles, having been lost upon it about a century ago. In October, 1824, thirteen large blocks were very ingeniously fished up by some of the boats of the Tonnara, under the direction of Cavalier Porcile. Fresh-water may be had at wells, between

Spalmatore point and Vittorio tower; or in rainy weather at a canal by the Campo Santo, south of the town; or from the public cisterns outside the Porta Casibba. Abundance of wood and refreshments may be obtained from the Sulcis; and the islands afford good shooting, with excellent fishing on the coasts.

From the number of its falcons, the ancients named this island Hierakon, and Accipitrum: its present appellation is derived from a little old chapel near the town, the date of which is unknown, it having been found in a ruined state, when the colony arrived. San Pietro is of a triangular shape, and eighteen or twenty miles in circuit: it is higher on the north side than on the south, and consists chiefly of rocky hills, with intervening patches of cultivated land. It produces sufficient corn in the vallies, for about two months consumption, and olives and vines are planted in all available places. Excepting its excellent figs, very little fruit is obtained; for the severe N.W. winds to which it is exposed, destroy the blossoms before the germ is set. Their market is supplied with excellent vegetables, but the bread is very indifferent. A fine field is here opened to the mineralogist in the profusion of obsidian, prismatic pitch-stones, and volcanic jaspers. The first settlers were some unfortunate refugees from Tabarca in 1737, under the guidance of Tagliafico. These were followed, three or four years afterwards, by as many of their late companions as could escape from Tunis; and amongst others was Padre G. Napoli, author of the "Note illustrate," who was still living when

I left Cagliari. From the spirit and talent of Count Porcile, who, by his marriage with the daughter of Tagliafico, succeeded to the command, the new colony increased in strength and respectability.

Though the success of the establishment was partly owing to the unanimity and moral principles of the Tabarchins, it also, in great part, arose from the address and enlarged sentiments of Porcile; for it was this gentleman who procured funds, who obtained the royal patronage, who instituted a system of defence, and who prevailed on the people to resume the fishing occupations, which had already been so profitable to them at Tabarca. A town and castle were built on the shores of a small bay on the east side, and, in honour of the sovereign, named Carloforte. As a still further protection, the tower redoubt of Vittorio was erected at the Spalmatore; it is a very substantial edifice, mounting eight guns upon its parapet, and four in casemates; with a ditch and glacis around it. On the summit is a small circular column, intended to bear a light, but which has not hitherto been used for that purpose; as this, however, would be the lighthouse, if the importance of the place should increase, I took my principal observations there, and settled its geographical position to be in latitude 39° 8′ 28″ N., and longitude 8° 17′ 28″ E.

The progress of the colony was harassed by occasional threats from their old enemies the Tunisians; but no serious misfortune befel them until the commencement of 1793, when the island was taken by the French fleet.

The statue of Charles Emmanuel, with its fine emblematical figures, which had been erected on the Marina in 1785, was on this occasion buried by the natives, to preserve it from the republican fury of their invaders; and these favourite objects were soon afterwards restored to sight, in presence of Admiral Borgia, under a royal salute. A yet more severe visitation was about to be inflicted:—in 1798, upwards of 2000 Moors suddenly disembarked on the beach of Malfatano from six Tunisian vessels, while many of the best islanders were absent at the fisheries. The unarmed labourers sought refuge in the mountains, while another landing being made to the northward, and the invalid garrison of Vittorio failing in its duty, the town was surrounded and taken. Brutality and pillage, in all their hideous forms, visited every house; and 850 men, women, and children were driven into slavery. The unhappy captives remained at Tunis, and from the embarrassments of the Sardinian government, were not ransomed until the year 1805. One of my narrators was a complete illustration of the "mens meminisse horret," for the mere recollection of his disaster was so frightful to him, that he could not relate it without evident agitation. "Senza vantarmi," added he, "if there had been many of my mind, we should never have visited Tunis." On my asking him why he did not at least make his escape to the mountains, "Ah! Signor Commandante," he gravely replied, "my fat *(pinguedine)* prevented that."

On the return of the ransomed colony, the fortifica-

tions were strengthened, and the garrison was increased. A tolerable wall was built around the town, inclosing a much larger space than is yet occupied with buildings. This was considered so great and so requisite a safe-guard, that the inhabitants of both sexes contributed their labour gratis, thus reducing the public expense to 8000 dollars. There is only one bastion of the old fort left standing, but the flag is still hoisted there: it is in a commanding situation, on a hill, partly covered with a stratum of prismatic pitchstone porphyry, only two or three feet in thickness, coated with a rose-coloured oxidation in every crevice. Maria Teresa, the late queen, with her court, passed the two successive Springs of 1810 and 1811, in "villeggiatura," here; but to guard against a predatory descent of the Moors, additional troops were quartered in the forts, a look-out was established on Monte Guardia, (a station nearly 600 feet high,) and several gun-boats were kept cruizing around. In 1815, the Tunisians recollecting the rich booty they had before obtained, re-appeared off the port; but finding Major Pastouri and his garrison well prepared to give them a warm reception, they sheered off again. The inhabitants in 1824 amounted to 2830, and were busied with their salterns, vineyards, and fisheries of tunnies, anchovies, sardines, and coral. The commandant but lately introduced the culture of the cotton plant around the town, and I supplied him with some Maltese seed, but the example has not been followed to any extent. There are many spots sufficiently clear for the purpose,

but the peasants being very poor, cannot wait long enough for the return that may be expected from cotton; whereas by cultivating culinary vegetables, they get something daily to minister to their pressing wants. They are of good moral character, very peaceable, and so attached to each other, that no law-suit has taken place amongst them during their ninety years' residence. They call themselves Carolini, in honour of Charles Emmanuel; and they hold the Sards, with their sheepskin clothing, their ravenous mode of feeding, and their habit of sleeping on the ground, "come animali," in utter contempt. They possess nearly 100 boats, and the town occasionally assumes an appearance of bustle. The streets are in tolerable order, and to ensure the public health, a lazzaretto has been established on the north point of the bay. The Carolini suffered formerly from the autumnal fevers, occasioned by the neighbouring marshes; but these being now laid out in salterns, the bad effects are greatly diminished. Still there are the two neglected lakes of Vivagna and Pescetti, towards Punta Nera, which render the air insalubrious in summer. The salterns now yield an annual produce of 16 or 17,000 salms of salt, and are capable of yielding much more. At the back of the salterns, is an isolated hillock with every appearance of its being artificial. And in the same vicinity, while we were at anchor off the spot, a farmer passed his ploughshare over an amphora, that proved to be full of Carthaginian brass coins, of which I purchased about 250: they were of the usual type,—obverse, the head of Ceres, and re-

verse, a horse, or palm tree, or both—with only two exceptions; one, a warrior's head with a singular helmet (apparently intended to represent leather), and the other, some ears of wheat. The chief peculiarity of this set was, there being a Punic character between the horse's legs, which differed in every coin.

Proceeding by Punta Grossa, we arrived at the little church and hamlet of Scabeccieri, opposite to which is the rocky islet of Piana, belonging to the Marquis of Villa Marina, whereon is one of the finest tonnaras in the kingdom; in proof of which a proverb says, "Porto Scus è il re, e l'isola Piana la regina." The church is surmounted on the apex by a large cross, which by the addition of some rays at the bottom, is converted into the appropriate emblem of an anchor. Opposite, is the palace of the Marquis, which is defended by a small battery of four guns, pointed towards the landing-place. This islet is composed of grey volcanic tufa, and ochreous porphyry, in horizontal strata, cleft into enormous rocks, of similar geological character with that of San Pietro. On the west side are two bays, the beach of which consists almost entirely of minute shells, and small fragments of larger ones, more or less rounded by attrition: to the southward is a rock called Isolotto de' Topi, where a few sheep are kept, for the use of the tunny fishers.

The north coast of San Pietro presents a line of steep cliffs, marked between Calalonga and Punta dell' Oche, with some white spots called the Tacche-bianche. A bay extends thence to point Burrona, having the islet of

Stea on the eastern side, and the inlet of Cala Vinagra on the southern. This little port is protected by a rocky islet at its entrance, and runs very narrow towards the head, where there is a small fort and tonnara on an elevated rock. Nearly a mile from this establishment, is a shallow lake of fresh water, rather more than two furlongs in length, surrounded, except to the eastward, with abrupt hills covered with shrubs. Off the west point of San Pietro, lies the Gallo Rock; it is about thirty feet high on the west side, and falls gradually to the S.E. with a tolerable passage between it and the main. The coast then, with several indentations, trends away S.S.E. to the point and rock of Rossa, between which and Cannoni point, is " il becco," where red, yellow, and black earths are dug, resembling the abraum of the Isle of Wight, intermixed with various coloured jaspers. The S.W. point is that of Buoi Marini, a red tabled cliff, considerably higher than the adjacent ones, with a farm on its summit, and a rock at its base. Between this and Punta Nera, (which is a dark headland to the S.E., and the most remarkable part of the many-coloured shore of the south coast,) lie the point and rocks of Colonna, whose perpendicular front, with nearly equi-distant fissures at right angles, gives the imposing air of a gigantic cyclopean wall. On the highest of the isolated rocks, is an aërie, formed of large sticks, and surrounded by a sort of glacis of stones, out of the reach of man, but exposed to all the vicissitudes of the seasons. Amongst these rocks, lobsters of extraordinary size are taken, yet excel-

lent in quality: one that was presented to me, weighed fourteen English pounds, and each of the claws were two pounds and a half.

S.E. of San Pietro, across a channel of rather more than a mile, is the island of Sant' Antioco,—the Plumbaria of Ptolemy, and Enosis of Pliny. The S.E. point consists of fine limestone; but the general character of the island is volcanic, and amongst its trachytes and porphyries are some beautiful specimens of pearly obsidian. It is almost twenty-six miles in circuit, is diversified with hills and vallies, and has a thermal spring in considerable estimation. Off the N.W. shore there is a rock near Cala Seta, where there is a tower and village, in a very unwholesome situation; the latter was first settled in 1769, by some of the redeemed Tabarchins, and five years afterwards several Piedmontese families joined them. The malignity of the summer air occasioned the death of the greater part of the new settlers; yet their places were nevertheless soon filled up by a number of Sicilians, who also for the greater part perished, and the place would have been abandoned, but for the vineyards having proved very productive, in the sandy soil around. The coast in the neighbourhood is rocky and steep, though not high; near Cala Seta, at the Spiaggia Grande, fine shells are thrown up on the beach, after fresh breezes. Past the salt-marshes of Cala Maggiore, lies the Barca rock, whence at about three miles and a half distant, to the S.S.E., is an inlet called Cala Longa, about a quarter of a mile deep, and sixty or seventy yards broad, with

three fathoms water at the entrance;—the land is steep on both sides, but there is a sandy beach at the head, formed by a water-course. The whole of the western coast of Sant' Antioco may be termed rocky and iron-bound; with a bold approach for vessels, having generally from twelve to sixteen fathoms water, two furlongs off shore. About a mile to the south of Longa, is Cala Sapone, beyond some detached rocks to which tunny nets are occasionally moored. Cala Sapone is a small sandy inlet, sheltered in a slight degree by two islets, but dangerous in westerly gales;—a house and square fort stand at the bottom of the cove.

The S.W. point of the island called Sperone, forms a channel with the quoin-shaped islet of Vacca, and the lower one of Vitelli. This channel has from thirteen to twenty fathoms water through it; and is clear of all danger, except three rocks fifteen feet below the surface, lying about S. 24° W., distant half a mile from Cannai tower, on the low bluff point to the eastward. S.S.W. from Vacca nearly five miles, across a clear channel of thirty or forty fathoms depth, is Toro rock, the ancient Boaria; a bold object, that marks this part of the coast from seaward: it is five or six hundred feet in height, with abrupt sides of difficult access, and friable materials. The summit is covered with a thickset brushwood, which is a favourite resort of vast numbers of rabbits. We found the latitude of Toro to be 38° 51′ 58″ N., the longitude 8° 22′ 44″ E., and the magnetic variation of the compass 17° 20′ 30″ W.

At the back of Cannai is a wood, where wild horses existed till about seventy years ago, and where many deer are still met with. Leaving Cannai point, the coast runs up to the northward, and at the distance of two miles is a small sandy bay, filled with sunken rocks; it is called Port Maldrosia, and supplies a little fresh water at the southern end of the beach. Much amusement is afforded by the taking of wild pigeons, in the grottoes on the coast of this island, by means of nets and boats;—after the nets have been laid, the boats enter with all the noise which the sportsmen can make, and the affrighted birds drop by dozens into the snares. Approaching point Alga, the shore is very flat, and from it a bay winds in towards an isolated bank, about a quarter of a mile in circuit, on which stands a square building, mounting three guns. This flat is connected with the island by a rough stone bridge, 300 yards in length. On a rise to the N.W. about half a mile from the sea, stands the town of Sant' Antioco, containing 1800 inhabitants, and deriving its name from the martyr, whose relics were discovered there in 1615, as related in the third chapter. On the highest part is an old irregular castle, which, though garrisoned, proved insufficient to prevent a thousand Tunisians from pillaging the houses, and carrying off the Commandant's sister, with 200 of the inhabitants, into slavery, so late as the 16th of October, 1815. Between the town and Cala Seta is a tolerably cultivated valley, the produce of which is principally wine and grain, for the N.W. winds are too prevalent and strong

for fruit trees to prosper. The wheat and grapes raised on this tract, are very superior to the produce of the opposite isle of San Pietro.

To the north of the town are the remains of a fort called "Casteddu Crastu:" the front wall, fifty-four yards in length, and twelve in height, is of coarse porphyry; and the east one is a hundred yards long and nine high. There are, besides, fragments of a mole, and other vestiges, with a Necropolis on the side of the hill, which seem to stamp this as the site of Sulcis, a city which geographers have placed very variously; most of them asserting it to have been on the mainland, because a district there is still known by that name. Sulcis was so rich at the epoch of the ruinous visit of Cæsar to Sardinia, that it was constrained to pay 100,000 sestertii, besides a heavy contribution of corn, as a penalty for its attachment to the party of Pompey. Medals and vases are frequently found in the neighbourhood; and in 1820, the Grecian armour, now in the Museum of Cagliari, was accidentally discovered by a peasant, who, as is the custom with nearly one-third of the population, resided in the tombs of the Necropolis. With a view of observing the plan and peculiarities of these ruins, it was my intention to have made a few excavations, on a small scale; and I obtained the viceroy's permission to effect them. But I found that though Count Porcile had long rented the island, it was a "Commenda," or part of the patrimony of the Knights of Saint Lazarus and Mauritius. The resident agent of this order was

mightily indignant at the liberty the viceroy had taken, and querulously quoted a royal prohibition relative to exporting "objects of taste" from Sardinia. This came with a sorry grace from one who had lately sent two fine sarcophagi, which were found at Pauli Gerrei, to his patron at Genoa; yet I desisted, for my object being more general than particular, I was not inclined to enter into terms with him. Anxious, however, to establish the identity of the city, I sent Mr. Graves, one of my midshipmen, to make inquiries after any inscriptions or other antiquities that might have been recently discovered. The governor on hearing of my curiosity, (to shew that he did not participate in the officiousness of the agent,) ordered a drummer to beat through the town, and to repeat the object of my research in all the open places. The success, however, was not equal to his zeal,—a few second brass colonial coins, in bad preservation, being the only result. In 1819, an inscription had been found, of some local interest, as it proves that Sulcis was designated a Roman Municipium, the several offices of which were held by Luc. Corn. Marcellus, to whose memory the marble was dedicated.

The east coast of Sant' Antioco forms the west side of the gulf of Palmas. This is a spacious bay, offering safe and commodious anchorage for fleets in the violent S.W., W., and N.W. gales of winter. For these excellent qualities, and the facilities with which supplies may be obtained, the gulf of Palmas was much esteemed by Lord Nelson; though he complained bitterly, in a letter

to his lady, of the violation of the common rights of hospitality which he had suffered on one of his visits there. The northern shore of the bay is a succession of flat islets, which often join at low water: the principal are called Caralonga, Santatu, and Peramazar. These are bounded by the mainland of the Sulcis, which trending away to the southward, forms the east side of the gulf. The Sulcis is a well-cultivated district, belonging to proprietors who usually reside in Iglesias, but occasionally inhabit their "furiadroxus," or farm-houses. Besides the linens, woollens, and large quantities of cheese which are made in the Sulcis, it is rich in grain, pulse, and "trigu e Indias," or maize; oranges, lemons, cherries, apples, and other fruits are abundant; the cattle are esteemed next to those of Ogliastra, and the horses, sheep, and swine are in great repute.

This portion of Sardinia has suffered many vicissitudes, and a few years ago was reduced from the thirty villages enumerated by Fara, to the single town of Teulada; but the bishop of Iglesias appointed priests to celebrate mass, wherever a few cottages were erected around the ruins of an old church or chapel; and the villages now amount to twelve. In several places, two or three farm-houses are built adjacent to each other, thus forming a hamlet of friends; and there is a village of about twenty large furiadroxus, all belonging to, or inhabited by, the Medda family, in patriarcal union.

At the N.E. extreme of Palmas bay, there is a sandy bight, with a bank running a mile off shore; it is called

Port Gadrano, and small craft lie there in perfect security. From an inscription lately discovered by Signor Mameli, between Villarios and this place, it seems that a town, called Bitia or Bisa, stood in the vicinity. At Villarios there is a fine Nuraggi adjoining to a magazine belonging to Signor Curios; and in a vault near it, that gentleman found some coarse amphoræ, a few coins of the Lower Empire, and various fragments of "supellex Romana." This Nuraggi consists of a cone, flanked by four smaller ones, and the vault is connected with it by a corridor, of an evidently later date, from cement being used in it. The whole of this neighbourhood in the direction of Teulada and Pula, is strewed with these edifices, though not of such good workmanship as those which are more to the northward.

Near Gadrano is a kind of lake, called Porto Botte, which was long used as a saltern; but about sixteen years ago was broken up, and converted into a fishery. The stream of Palmas is supposed to be the Debotes of ancient geographers; it rises in the mountains of Capu Terra, and falls into Porto Botte. An insulated hill reaches hence to Point Sarri, a steep elevation of 130 feet above the sea: and just beyond it is Porto Pino, a large sheet of water, which was alternately a salt-work or a fishery, as storms opened or shut up the entrance. But in 1821, a canal was cut, and fenced with fascines and stones, so as to admit a boat, and it has now become a very profitable establishment for fattening eels and mullet, and preparing botarga. The proprietor gave a dinner to some

of our officers who happened to be on duty there; it consisted principally of fish, cooked in every possible manner; and the Mauredda farmers, in their goat-skin dresses, imparted a curious effect to the scene.

Continuing along towards Port Piombo, la Iao is met with, a cluster of straggling rocks above water; and near them are some bights, where country boats take in wood for Cagliari. Point Piombo is a bare sloping projection, with a round tower on a height, but below its summit: about a quarter of a mile west of this point is a small shoal, with a fathom and a half of water upon it, and twelve or fourteen close to. Cape Teulada, the ancient Tegulare, is a singularly bold headland, nearly 900 feet high, forming the eastern extreme of the gulf of Palma. Its face presents a long range of precipitous cliffs, with a breadth of little more than half a mile. It has a bifid summit, and on the north shelves down to a sandy isthmus, on which is a lake that deposits very fine salt. Cala Piombo is formed on the west, and Cala Pilastro on the east: the latter is defended by the tower of Galeato. The gulf of Palmas is of remarkably easy access, with capital anchorage all over it; but especially in seven or eight fathoms on the western side, and the country around affords provisions and refreshments, for any number of ships.

In the bay between Teulada and Cape Malfatano is a port, sheltered by a steep bare rock, called Isola Rossa, resorted to by coasting vessels. A shoal, with nine feet water on it, lies between the isle and Pilastro point, near

the cove of Scovo. At the head of the bay is a shallow beach, bounding a lake that communicates with the sea, and is entered by the flat boats of the country. The tower of Budello stands on its western point, to protect the vessels at Rossa. Attracted by the fertility of the soil, a little colony of Sicilians were induced, a few years ago, to settle in this neighbourhood; but the intemperie, consequent on the very fertility that had so allured them, carried off the greater part. The survivors were happy to escape, with the loss of all their exertions in clearing the ground, building habitations, and other labour.

Cape Malfatano is a narrow neck of land, and between it and Spartivento is a harbour about a mile and a half deep, with the two islets of Teredo at the entrance, and anchorage near the centre in six fathoms. This may be recognised as the Portus Herculis of the ancients, with more reason than the open beach of Chia, where some of the Sardinian archæologists would place it. Cape Spartivento bears hence S.S.E., about two miles and a half distant, the coast running along the base of some rugged granite mountains. On one of the most remarkable summits, and at an elevation of upwards of a thousand feet, are some Cyclopian vestiges, called the Giants' Tower by the peasants, from the magnitude of the stones. This structure, situated amongst bare cliffs, wild ravines, and desolate grounds, appeared a ruin of art amidst a ruin of nature, and imparted to the scene inexpressible grandeur; the mountains of Capu Terra formed a bold outline barrier to the north, finely contrasting with the wide expanse

of ocean to the south; while the sun, setting in a blaze of glory, completed the prospect.

The whole of this part of the coast has a barren aspect, and, but for its guard towers, would have a very deserted appearance. Off the west side of Spartivento lie the Faraglioni rocks, and beyond the cape are the bay and isle of Giudeo, with a low beach and marshy lakes on the north, extending as far as the point on which the tower of Chia stands. Before arriving at the rock of Caladolino, a river disembogues, that rises in the hills of Domus de Maria, and waters the pretty valley of Chia. After passing this place, a coast nearly straight runs by the point and tower of Ostia, to the grounds of Pula, and is mostly divided into gravelly beaches of bold approach, backed by hills, in the woody clefts of which there is an abundance of game, especially wild boars. The cape of St. Effisius was the Cuniocharium promontory of Ptolemy; it is a black conical crag with a rock lying off it, and is joined to the main by a low sand, strewed with ruins. Amongst these scattered remains, we observed many of the disgusting though harmless "pistiglioni," a reptile of the lizard kind, and not unlike that which is called the woodslave in Sicily. On the highest point stands a stout tower of three guns, and on its west side is a small well sheltered boat cove. About a mile N.E. of the point is the isle of San Macario, rather more than a furlong off shore, and forming a channel of three or four fathoms depth: a round tower which caps the summit is entered by a rope ladder, and

as the isle is high and steep, the anchorage and beach of Pula are well commanded. Between the isle and the point to the northward, where the Torre del Diavolo is curiously built up against a hilly pinnacle, ships usually anchor for the purpose of watering; taking up a birth at pleasure in seven or eight fathoms, about a mile off shore. The water is obtained from the mouth of the Rieras, a stream which, rising in the hills of San Michele, winds through the beautiful and fruitful, but unhealthy vale, that extends from the beach to the mountains.

Pula is the site of the ancient Nora, and from its eligible situation fully justifies the taste of its founders. Here, near the hillock of "sa guardia e is mongias," a striking proof is afforded of the high antiquity of the structures called Nuraggis, by the foundation of a Roman aqueduct actually resting upon the one called "Su Nuraggi arruttu." This Nuraggi is a large cone, indifferently constructed of coarse blocks, without mortar, and flanked by four smaller ones. The aqueduct is lined with cement, and in former days conducted the water from the hills to that part of Nora, where the chapel of Saint Effisius now stands. Besides these, there are the remains of a small theatre and several baths, with vestiges of fortifications, moles, and other ruins, too much destroyed to admit of correct description,—though, with regard to the materials of their construction, they consist chiefly of the coarse porphyry found on the adjacent hills. In ancient times this part constituted a respectable province, and contained seventeen villages,

besides Nora. After this flourishing epoch, it remained uninhabited for several centuries, until the end of the sixteenth, when the present villages arose. Nora is supposed to have been destroyed during the incursions of the Vandals, but the historic details are very slight. Under the Romans, its inhabitants accused Scaurus, the prætor, of malversation, and his defence was undertaken by Cicero, who, to ridicule the Sards, contemptuously termed them "Mastruccati."

From Pula to the shores of the lake of Cagliari, the grounds exhibit the best specimen of cultivation in the island, and are consequently extremely productive. Where custm and precedent have become so far tyrannical, as to depress a nation, it is gratifying to observe any exercise of reason; and the successful endeavours of the Marquis of Sta. Croce and Vill' Ermosa, at Orri, must be recorded to his honour,—although he has been thought precipitate in his improvements, and has entered too confidently into the spirit of "Ungentum pungit, pungentum Rusticus ungit," for the meridian of Sardinia.

Passing the cliffy rocks on which stands the Torre del Diavolo, we coast by the low point of Saorro, with a turret of two guns, commanded by some abrupt hills in the rear. From this point, a sandy beach trends along by the towers of Mezzo, Orri, Su Loi, La Maddalena, and the Scaffa, north-eastward to the riva di S. Agostino, and the mole of Cagliari. The whole of this part is edged with a shallow bank that extends some distance off; a circumstance that may be in some measure owing

to the Zostera marina, with which it is covered; as this plant, from its known quality of detaining mud, silt, and sand, is very capable of gradually augmenting shoals.

Having thus carried my reader round the shores of Sardinia, I have only to add, that the monotony incident to the subject precludes much amusement to him who wades through this chapter; to those, however, who want geographical or nautical information on the spot, I trust it will prove useful.

APPENDIX.

No. I

STATISTICAL TABLE OF SARDINIA.

Place.	Diocese.	People.	Air.	Situation.
Abbasanta	Oristano	869	unwholesome	on a plain
Aggius.....	Ampurias	1900	excellent	on a rocky mountain
Aidu Maggiore	Bosa	853	indifferent	on a hill
Alà	Ozieri	804	indifferent	on a declivity
Ales.....	Ales	750	very bad	on a plain
Alghero	Alghero	6700	temperate	on the sea shore
Allai	Oristano	347	bad	in the Barigadu
Andrea, S. Frius ...	Cagliari	565	tolerable	on a declivity
Anela	Ozieri	329	salubrious	in the Goceano
Antioco, S.	Iglesias	1800	bad	on a plain
Anton, S.	Oristano	540	humid	on a flat
Arbus	Ales	3025	wholesome	on a hill
Arcidano.....	Ales	660	bad	on a plain
Ardali	Ogliastra	59	salubrious	on a plain
Ardara.....	Ozieri	166	good	plain of Oppia
Ardauli	Oristano	701	humid	on a plain
Arixi	Cagliari	297	bad	in the Trexentu
Aritzu.....	Oristano	1848	excellent	on a mountain
Armungia	Cagliari	767	indifferent	in the Gerrei hills
Arzana	Ogliastra	1656	salubrious	on a slope
Assolo	Oristano	439	bad	on a plain
Assemini	Cagliari	1503	unwholesome	on a plain
Assuni	Oristano	348	bad	on a slope
Atzara.....	Oristano	1084	temperate	on a declivity
Austis	Oristano	558	indifferent	on a slope
Ballau	Cagliari	833	bad	on a plain in the Meilogu
Bannari	Sassari	1055	indifferent	on a plain
Bannari	Ales	450	bad	on a plain
Bantine	Ozieri	189	good	on a slope
Bari.....	Ogliastra	1678	unwholesome	on a plain
Barossa	Ales	270	indifferent	on a flat
Barradili	Ales	340	indifferent	in the Marmilla

Place.	Diocese.	People.	Air.	Situation.
Barrali	Cagliari	226	bad	on a plain
Barratili	Oristano	620	humid	on a flat
Barumini	Oristano	1071	bad	on a flat
Basiliu, S.	Cagliari	1141	wholesome	on a hill
Baulada	Oristano	520	bad	on a slope
Baunei	Ogliastra	1538	salubrious	on a hill
Belvi	Oristano	779	good	on a hill
Benetutti	Ozieri	1730	wholesome	on a plain
Berchidda	Ozieri	1485	indifferent	on a slope
Bessuda	Sassari	2570	bad	on a slope
Biduni	Oristano	340	humid	on a declivity
Biroli	Alghero	770	healthy	Marghine hills
Birori	Alghero	450	good	on a hill
Bitti	Galtelli	2490	excellent	on an elevated plain
Bolotana	Alghero	2274	good	on a hill
Bonarcadu	Cagliari	890	bad	on a plain
Bono	Ozieri	2482	good	on a hill
Bonorva	Sassari	4000	temperate	on a high slope
Boroneddu	Bosa	130	indifferent	on a slope
Borore	Alghero	1374	good	on a hill
Borruta	Sassari	2347	salubrious	on a hill
Bortigali	Alghero	2537	good	hills of Marghine
Bortigiadas	Ampurias	1500	excellent	on a mountain
Bosa	Bosa	3500	bad	in a valley
Bottidda	Ozieri	901	good	on a hill
Buddusò	Ozieri	2100	wholesome	on a slope
Bulzi	Ampurias	462	bad	on a plain
Bultei	Ozieri	640	good	amongst mountains
Bunnanoro	Sassari	970	healthy	on a high flat
Burcei	Cagliari	648	good	on a hill
Burgos	Ozieri	442	wholesome	Goceano hills
Burressu	Ales	600	bad	on a plain
Busacchi	Oristano	1286	indifferent	on a slope
Cabras	Oristano	2850	bad	on a plain
Cagliari	Cagliari	25887	good	on a hill
Calangianus	Ampurias	1220	excellent	on a hill
Calasetta	Iglesias	215	very bad	on a plain
Caputerra	Cagliari	502	bad	on a plain
Cargieghe	Sassari	2400	good	on a hill
Carloforte	Iglesias	2830	indifferent	on a plain
Castel Sardo	Ampurias	1592	pure	on a lava peak
Cepara	Ales	250	bad	on a plain
Chiaramonte	Sassari	1696	wholesome	on a steep hill
Cidoni	Oristano	811	indifferent	on a slope
Codrongianus	Sassari	1009	excellent	on a fine hill
Connanaru	Sassari	2915	indifferent	on a plain

Place.	Diocese.	People.	Air.	Situation.
Cossoine	Sassari	1738	good	on a hill
Cuglieri	Bosa	3500	excellent	on a slope
Cultée	Ozieri	806	good	on a hill
Curcuris	Ales	280	bad	plain of Useddus
Decimu Mannu	Cagliari	1007	unwholesome	on a plain
Decimu-putzu	Cagliari	704	bad	on a plain
Desulu	Oristano	1762	good	on a hill
Domus de Maria	Cagliari	510	bad	on a plain
Domus-noas	Iglesias	903	humid	on the Cixerris plain
Domus-noas canalis	Bosa	127	indifferent	on a flat
Donnigala	Oristano	219	indifferent	on a slope
Donnigalla	Cagliari	554	good	on a slope
Donnori	Cagliari	629	bad	on a plain
Dorgali	Galtelli	3049	wholesome	on a hill
Dualchi	Alghero	532	middling	on a plain
Elini	Ogliastra	664	good	on a slope
Elnias	Cagliari	426	bad	on a plain
Escolea	Cagliari	575	humid	on a slope
Escovedu	Cagliari	170	bad	on a plain
Esporlata	Ozieri	850	good	Goceano hills
Esterzili	Ogliastra	666	good	on a hill
Figu	Ales	240	unhealthy	foot of a hill
Florinas	Sassari	1711	pure	on a hill
Flumine major	Iglesias	1419	humid	on a plain
Flussio'	Bosa	350	bad	on a plain
Fonni	Galtelli	3006	excellent	on a hill
Fordongianus	Oristano	515	bad	on a plain
Forru	Ales	1100	unwholesome	plain of Marmilla
Furtei	Cagliari	850	unhealthy	on a flat
Gadoni	Oristano	692	good	amongst mountains
Gairo	Ogliastra	886	salubrious	on a hill
Galtelli	Galtelli	880	bad	on a plain
Garofai	Galtelli	405	good	on a hill
Gavino, S.	Ales	2300	bad	on a plain
Gavoi	Galtelli	1726	wholesome	on a declivity
Genoni	Oristano	870	indifferent	on a hill
Gennuri	Ales	295	bad	on a plain
Gergei	Cagliari	2114	unwholesome	plain of Siurgus
Gesicò	Cagliari	872	bad	on a plain
Gesturi	Oristano	1564	humid	in the Marmilla
Ghilarza	Oristano	1833	bad	on a plain
Giave	Sassari	1334	good	on a hill
Gioan, S. Massuinas	Iglesias	300	indifferent	plain of Sulcis
Girasol	Ogliastra	280	bad	on a plain
Giusta, S.	Oristano	667	very bad	on a plain
Gonni	Cagliari	298	bad	in the Siurgus
Gonnesa	Iglesias	566	unwholesome	plain of Sixerris

Place.	Diocese.	People.	Air.	Situation.
Gonnoscodina	Ales	470	bad	on a plain
Gonnos fanadiga	Ales	3125	indifferent	on a slope
Gonnosno	Ales	261	bad	on a flat
Gonnos tramazza	Ales	820	bad	on a plain
Guamaggiore	Cagliari	764	unwholesome	on a plain
Guasila	Cagliari	1835	humid	in the Trexentu
Guspini	Ales	3457	bad	on a plain
Ierzu	Ogliastra	1309	pure	on a hill
Iglesias	Iglesias	9545	salubrious	on a plain
Ilbono	Ogliastra	550	good	on a slope
Illorai	Ozieri	913	wholesome	in the Goceano
Irgoli	Galtelli	508	good	on a hill
Isili	Oristano	1840	tolerable	on a hill
Ittireddu	Ozieri	369	temperate	on a plain
Ittiri	Sassari	2850	indifferent	plain of Coros
Lachesos	Sassari	320	middling	on a level
Laconi	Oristano	1527	temperate	on a slope
Laerru	Ampurias	505	middling	on a plain
Lanusei	Ogliastra	1432	good	on a hill
Las plassas	Ales	306	bad	in the Marmilla
Lei	Alghero	320	indifferent	on a plain
Loculi	Galtelli	890	unwholesome	on a plain
Loceri	Ogliastra	547	bad	on a slope
Lode	Galtelli	945	humid	on a plain
Lodine	Galtelli	115	good	on the Olloai
Lollove	Galtelli	128	indifferent	on a declivity
Lozzorai	Ogliastra	592	middling	on a slope
Lulla	Galtelli	794	good	on a slope
Lunamatrona	Ales	783	bad	on a plain
Luras	Ampurias	1135	pure	on a hill
Lussurgiu, S.	Bosa	3600	salubrious	in a crater
Macomer	Alghero	1300	good	among stony cliffs
Maddalena	Ampurias	1606	pure	on an island
Magumadas	Bosa	340	bad	plain of Planargia
Mamojada	Galtelli	1774	excellent	on a plain
Mandas	Cagliari	2799	indifferent	on a slope
Mara	Alghero	383	bad	on a plain
Mara Arborei	Cagliari	300	indifferent	on a flat
Maraca lagonis	Cagliari	971	humid	on a plain
Marubbia	Oristano	679	bad	on a plain
Martis	Ampurias	955	middling	on a declivity
Massama	Oristano	349	very bad	on a plain
Masu	Cagliari	300	bad	on a sandy flat
Masullas	Ales	753	bad	on a plain
Meana	Oristano	1380	wholesome	on a hill
Milis	Oristano	1275	humid	on a plain

Place.	Diocese.	People.	Air.	Situation.
Modulò	Bosa	254	middling	on a plain
Mogorella	Oristano	442	indifferent	on a slope
Mogoro	Ales	2040	bad	on a plain
Monastir	Cagliari	1058	unwholesome	in the Parte Olla
Monteleone	Alghero	294	temperate	on a slope
Monte	Ozieri	540	bad	on a plain
Montresta	Bosa	225	good	on a slope
Mores	Sassari	1722	indifferent	plain of Oppia
Morgongiori	Ales	736	bad	on a plain
Mulargia	Alghero	123	bad	in the Marghine
Mura vera	Cagliari	1763	unwholesome	plain of Sarrabus
Muros	Sassari	1230	good	plain of Figulina
Musei	Iglesias	463	bad	on a plain
Narbolia	Oristano	772	indifferent	on a plain
Neoneli	Oristano	974	bad	plain of Barigadu
Noragugame	Alghero	431	indifferent	on a plain
Norghiddu	Oristano	549	indifferent	on a slope
Nuches	Ampurias	450	middling	on a plain
Nughedu	Ozieri	1848	good	on a hill
Nughedu	Oristano	403	indifferent	on a slope
Nule	Ozieri	836	good	on a slope
Nulvi	Ampurias	3009	wholesome	on a plain
Nuoro	Galtelli	3349	good	on an elevated plain
Nurachi	Oristano	260	indifferent	plain of Riola
Nuragus	Oristano	869	bad	plain of Valenza
Nuraminis	Cagliari	1133	bad	on a plain
Nurallau	Oristano	721	indifferent	on a slope
Nuraxi-nieddu	Oristano	188	unwholesome	on a plain
Nureci	Oristano	339	humid	on a plain
Nurri	Cagliari	2009	good	on a hill
Ollastra	Oristano	170	indifferent	on a flat
Ollastra-Simaxis	Oristano	290	bad	on a plain
Ollastra-Usellus	Ales	260	bad	on a slope
Oliena	Galtelli	2660	excellent	on a hill
Ollolai	Galtelli	642	excellent	on a summit
Olmedo	Alghero	173	indifferent	on a plain
Olzai	Galtelli	1170	good	amongst vallies
Onani	Galtelli	250	good	on a hill
Onifai	Galtelli	389	bad	on a plain
Onniferi	Ozieri	700	salubrious	on a slope
Orani	Alghero	1406	indifferent	base of a bifurcated hill
Oristano	Oristano	4991	very bad	on a plain
Orgosolo	Galtelli	2236	pure	on a hill
Orotelli	Alghero	1030	good	plain of Doris
Orosei	Galtelli	1400	very bad	on a plain
Orroli	Cagliari	1356	unwholesome	on a slope

Place.	Diocese.	People.	Air.	Situation.
Ortacesus	Cagliari	431	bad	on a plain
Ortueri	Oristano	1270	good	on a hill
Orune	Ozieri	1689	salubrious	on a plain
Oschieri	Ozieri	2010	bad	on a plain
Ossidda	Ozieri	260	indifferent	on a plain
Osilo	Sassari	5431	pure	on a mountain peak
Ossini	Ogliastra	583	good	on a hill
Ossi	Sassari	1635	indifferent	plain of Coros
Ottana	Alghero	621	bad	on a plain
Ovodda	Oristano	880	unwholesome	amongst vallies
Ozieri	Ozieri	7200	good	on a beautiful slope
Pabilonis	Ales	890	humid	on a flat
Padria	Alghero	1747	good	on a hill
Palmas	Oristano	218	bad	on a plain
Palmas	Iglesias	700	humid	plain of Sulcis
Pantalèo, S.	Cagliari	998	tolerable	on a declivity
Pattada	Ozieri	3000	good	on a hill
Pau	Ales	450	indifferent	on a plain
Pauli-Arborei	Ales	300	bad	on a plain
Pauli-Gerrei	Cagliari	838	wholesome	on a slope
Pauli-latino	Oristano	3087	bad	plain of Ozier Reale
Pauli-Pirri	Cagliari	1920	bad	on a plain
Perdus de fogu	Ogliastra	640	good	on a hill
Perfugas	Ampurias	882	humid	on a flat hill
Pietro-pula, S.	Cagliari	182	bad	on a plain
Pimentel	Cagliari	554	unwholesome	plain of Trexentu
Pirri	Cagliari	1250	temperate	on a plain
Ploaghe	Sassari	2050	salubrious	on a hill
Pompu	Ales	161	bad	on a plain
Portoscus	Iglesias	244	very bad	on a plain
Posada	Galtelli	440	indifferent	on a hill
Pula	Cagliari	898	very bad	on a plain
Puttifigari	Alghero	209	indifferent	on a plain
Puzzu-maior	Alghero	1925	good	on a hill
Quartu	Cagliari	5129	indifferent	on a plain
Quartuccio	Cagliari	1719	middling	on a plain
Queremula	Sassari	1886	salubrious	on a hill
Rebeccu	Sassari	240	indifferent	on a slope
Regia Tanca	Bosa	700	temperate	on a vast plain
Riola	Oristano	740	unwholesome	on a plain
Romana	Alghero	519	indifferent	on a plain
Ruinas	Oristano	509	bad	plain of Valenza
Sadali	Ogliastra	690	good	on a hill
Sagama	Bosa	470	bad	on a plain
Samassi	Cagliari	1783	unwholesome	on a plain
Samatzai	Cagliari	1007	bad	on a plain

Place.	Diocese.	People.	Air.	Situation.
Samugheu	Oristano	1560	salubrious	on a hill
San Rocco	Cagliari	600	humid	on a slope
Sardara	Ales	2000	bad	on a plain
Sarrore	Cagliari	658	bad	on a plain
Sarrulle	Alghero	1600	good	on a hill
Sassari	Sassari	20175	wholesome	plain of Fluminaria
Scalaplanu	Ogliastra	1520	indifferent	on a plain
Scanu	Bosa	370	middling	on a slope
Schui	Ogliastra	1698	good	on a hill
Seddori, or S. Luri	Cagliari	3180	indifferent	on the Campidano
Sedilo	Bosa	2000	good	on a slope
Sedini	Ampurias	930	indifferent	on a plain
Segariu	Cagliari	592	humid	plain of Nuraminis
Selargius	Cagliari	2287	bad	on a plain
Selegas	Cagliari	740	bad	on a plain
Semestene	Alghero	508	indifferent	plain of Costaval
Seneghe	Oristano	1846	good	on a hill
Senis	Oristano	613	indifferent	on a slope
Sennori	Sassari	1620	tolerable	hills of Romandia
Senorbi	Cagliari	1063	bad	on a plain
Serdiana	Cagliari	732	unwholesome	on a plain
Serramannu	Cagliari	1823	very bad	plain of Ippis
Serrenti	Cagliari	1515	bad	plain of Nuraminis
Serri	Cagliari	452	wholesome	on a hill
Sestu	Cagliari	1181	bad	on a plain
Settimu	Cagliari	1340	bad	on a plain
Sezzu	Ales	230	temperate	on a plain
Sevi	Ogliastra	370	good	on a hill
Seulu	Ogliastra	776	excellent	on a hill
Seuni	Cagliari	199	indifferent	on a flat
Sia-maggiore	Oristano	591	bad	on a plain
Sia-manna	Oristano	710	unwholesome	on a plain
Sianu	Bosa	1340	temperate	on a slope
Sia-pittia	Oristano	212	bad	on a plain
Siddi	Ales	430	unwholesome	on a plain
Sicci	Cagliari	510	bad	plain of Parte Olla
Silanus	Alghero	1502	bad	in the Marghine
Silli	Oristano	570	very bad	on a plain
Siligu	Sassari	2642	indifferent	on a slope
Siliqua	Cagliari	1446	humid	foot of a hill
Silius	Cagliari	577	temperate	on a hill
Sinnala	Ales	500	bad	on a plain
Simaxis	Oristano	516	very bad	on a plain
Sindia	Bosa	1081	indifferent	on a hill
Sinnirinò	Bosa	266	middling	slope of Mte. Ferru
Sini	Ales	430	unwholesome	on a plain

Place.	Diocese.	People.	Air.	Situation.
Siniscola	Galtelli	2400	bad	plain of Posada
Sinnai	Cagliari	2622	temperate	on a plain
Siris	Ales	150	bad	on a plain
Sisini	Cagliari	295	indifferent	on a plain
Siurgus	Cagliari	800	tolerable	on a flat
Soddi e Zuni	Bosa	331	indifferent	on a plain
Solanas	Oristano	187	very bad	on the Campidano
Solarussa	Oristano	1641	unhealthy	on a plain
Soleminis	Cagliari	334	bad	plain of Parte Olla
Sorgono	Oristano	1188	excellent	on a hill
Sorrudili	Oristano	851	good	on a hilly slope
Sorso	Sassari	4000	indifferent	in a valley
Sperato, S.	Cagliari	1312	bad	on a plain
Sporlatu	Ozieri	242	good	on a slope
Suelli	Cagliari	820	tolerable	on a declivity
Suni	Bosa	713	bad	plain of Planargia
Tadasuni	Bosa	500	indifferent	on a plain
Talana	Ogliastra	304	temperate	on a declivity
Tempio	Ampurias	5827	excellent	on an alpine plain
Teresa, S.	Ampurias	517	good	on a headland
Terralba	Ales	2500	very bad	on a plain
Terranova	Ampurias	1474	very bad	on a plain
Tertenia	Ogliastra	1150	humid	on a slope
Teti	Oristano	283	good	on a hill
Teulada	Iglesias	2339	unwholesome	in a vale
Tiana	Oristano	490	good	on a hill
Tiezi	Sassari	2270	indifferent	plain of Cabu Abbas
Tinnura	Bosa	130	bad	on a plain
Tissi	Sassari	2886	indifferent	on a slope
Tonara	Oristano	2242	pure	on a hill
Torralba	Sassari	1930	middling	plain of Meilogu
Torpé	Galtelli	804	bad	on a plain
Tortoli	Ogliastra	1498	very bad	on a fertile plain
Tramazza	Oristano	506	bad	on a plain
Tres Nuraghes	Bosa	1324	indifferent	plain of Planargia
Triei	Ogliastra	260	middling	on a slope
Tuili	Ales	990	unwholesome	on a slope
Tula	Ozieri	720	very bad	on a plain
Turri	Ales	404	bad	on a plain
Valverde	Alghero	40	middling	in a valley
Vero-congiu, S.	Oristano	73	indifferent	on a plain
Vero-milis, S.	Oristano	1556	bad	on a plain
Villa-cidro	Ales	5571	pure	on a hill
Villa Ermosa	Cagliari	628	bad	on a neglected plain
Villa-grande, Strisaili	Ogliastra	900	excellent	on a mount
Villa-Greca	Cagliari	255	bad	plain of Nu.aminis

Place.	Diocese.	People.	Air.	Situation.
Villa-mar	Cagliari	1629	unhealthy	on a plain
Villa-Massargia	Iglesias	2850	bad	on a plain
Villa-nova Fortu	Ales	390	indifferent	in the Marmilla
Villa-nova Franca	Ales	560	humid	on a flat
Villa-nova Franca	Oristano	1130	bad	on a plain
Villa-nova Mte. Leone	Alghero	3452	tolerable	on a plain
Villa-nova S. Antonio	Oristano	398	indifferent	on a slope
Villa-nova Strisaili	Ogliastra	420	pure	on a mount
Villa-nova-truschedre	Oristano	293	bad	on a slope
Villa-nova Tulo	Cagliari	514	salubrious	on a hill
Villa-putzu	Ogliastra	2162	bad	on a plain
Villarios	Iglesias	600	unwholesome	plain of Sulcis
Villa Saltu	Cagliari	1537	good	on a hill
Villa-Sor	Cagliari	1588	very bad	on a plain
Villa-Speciosa	Cagliari	398	bad	on the Campidano
Villa Urbana	Oristano	702	bad	on a plain
Vito, S.	Cagliari	2278	unwholesome	on a plain
Vittoria, S.	Sassari	600	tolerable	in a valley
Ula	Oristano	700	indifferent	on a slope
Ulassai	Ogliastra	981	good	on a plain
Uniferi	Alghero	193	unhealthy	on a plain
Uras	Ales	2600	bad	on a declivity
Uri	Alghero	1039	indifferent	on a slope
Urzulei	Ogliastra	441	temperate	on a slope
Ussassai	Ogliastra	404	salubrious	on a hill
Ussini	Sassari	1420	indifferent	on a slope
Usellus	Ales	531	middling	on a slope
Ussana	Cagliari	1190	bad	on a plain
Ussana-manna	Ales	575	unwholesome	on a plain
Uta	Cagliari	1214	bad	on the Campidano
Zeddiani	Oristano	410	bad	on a plain
Zepara	Ales	340	unwholesome	on a flat
Zerfaliu	Oristano	212	good	on a slope
Zuri	Bosa	230	bad	on a flat.

No. II.

ICHTHYOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

THE FISH THAT FREQUENT THE COASTS OF SARDINIA.

Latin.	Sardinian.	English.
Ammodytes Tobianus	Aguglia	Sand launce
Anarhichus lupus	Pisci lupu	Sea wolf
Argentina sphyræna	Segretu	Spitfish
Atherinus hepsetus	Laterina	Atherine
——— menidia	Trotischeddu	Grey Atherine
Balistes scolopax		File fish
——— vetula	Sordu	Old wife
Blennius galerita	Baosa	Crested blenny
——— gattorugine	Pisci a letta	Red blenny
——— ocellaris		Sea butterfly
——— pholis	Missuru	Smooth blenny
——— phycis	Mollio	Sea Tench
Cancer astacus	Gammeru di sciumu	Craw fish
——— gammarus marinus	Gammeru di mari	Lobster
Callionymus lyra	Ragnu	Gemmeous dragonet
Centriscus scolopax	Rangada	Bellows or Trumpet fish
Cepola rubescens	Segnu di Salomone	Red-banded fish
——— tenia	Bannera	Riband fish
Clupea alosa	——— Saboga	Shad
——— encrasicolus	Alici, or Azzua	Anchovy
——— sprattus	Sardella, or Sardina	Sprat
Coryphœna hippurus	Definu	Coryphene
——— novacula	Pisci pettinu	Razor fish
——— pompilus	Pompillu	Striped coryphene
Cottus gobio	Grossa testa	Bullhead
——— scorpius	Pisci capone	Father lasher, or sea scorpion
Cyprinus barbus	Donzella	Barbel
——— brama	Mutzula	Bream
——— gobio	Laccia	Gudgeon

Latin.	Sardinian.	English.
Cyprinus jeses	Albus	Jantling, or blue chub
——— leuciscus	Albula	Dace
——— rutilus	Cheppia	Roach
Diodon orbicularis	Pisci tundu	Round diodon
Esox belone	Luzzu	Gar fish, or sea needle
—— sphyræna	Luzzaru	Sea pike
Exocætus exiliens	Muggine volante	Swallow fish
——— volitans	Saltatore	Winged flying-fish
Gadus asellus	Merluzzu	Hake, or onos of the Greeks
——— carbonareus	Ciaula	Coal fish
——— lota	Concunieddu	Burbot
——— Mediterraneus	Sazzaluga de mare	Mediterranean cod
——— minutus	Merluzzeddu	Capelin
——— mustela	Mustia	Five-bearded cod
Gasterosteus aculeatus	Maccionu	Three-spined stickleback
Gobius aphya	Teurrazza	Sea gudgeon
——— niger	Mazzone	Black goby, or Rock fish
——— paganellus	Gorgionu	
Gymnotus acus	Aguglia	Needle gymnote
Labrus anthias	Zigarella	Holy basse
——— guttatus	Cazzu de Rei	Speckled basse
——— julis	Marabut	Rainbow fish
——— marmoratus	Griva	Mottled labrus
——— merula	Menduledda	Black labrus
——— pavo	Arrocali	Peacock labrus
——— turdus	Turdu	Sea tench, or wrasse
Lophius Europeus	Rannu	Toad fish
——— piscatorius	Piscadrixi	Angler, or sea devil
Mugil albula	Lioni	Silvery white mullet
—— cephalus	Muzzulu	Grey mullet
Mullus barbatus	Triglia	Red surmullet
——— imberbis	Ozzone	Beardless surmullet
——— surmuletus	Mangiadori	Striped surmullet
Muræna anguilla	Ambiddu	Common eel
——— catenata	Pisci ficu	Chain-striped muræna
——— cæca	Murena femina	Blind eel
——— conger	Grongu	Conger eel
——— Helena	Murena Era	Roman Muræna
——— maculata	Ambiddu dimari	Spotted eel
——— myrus	Smiru	Sea snake
Mustelus lævis	Musola	
Ophidium barbatum	Lissa	Bearded ophidion
——— imberbis	Coloru de mari	Beardless ophidion
Ostracion hystrix	Rizza	Trunk fish, or porcupine
——— mola	Papa Tondo	Large Sun fish
Perca cernua	Gernia	Ruffe

Latin.	Sardinian.	English.
Perca fluviatilis	Ragnu vuraci	Common perch
—— labrax	Lupu	Basse
—— Mediterraneus	Barchetta	Mediterranean perch
—— punctata	Tumula	Thorny perch
—— pusilla	Conaditu	Dwarf perch
—— scriba	Mulassu	Learned perch
Petromyzon marinus	Papa pixi	Lamprey
Pleuronectes limanda	Palaja de arena	Dab
—— maximus	Imperiali	Turbot
—— platessa		Plaise
—— rombus	Rumbulu	Pearl fish
—— solea	Palaja	Sole
Raia batis	Cappuccina	Skate
—— clavata	Ziriula	Thornback
—— lævis	Lissi	Slippery ray
—— miraletus	Occhiateddu	Mirror ray
—— oxyrinchus	Farassa	Sharp-nosed ray
—— pastinaca	Pastinagu	Sting ray
—— rubus	Rovo	Rough ray
—— torpedo	Tremulosa	Torpedo, or electric ray
Salmo eperlanus	Sazzaluga	Smelt
—— fario	Trota comune	Trout
—— saurus	Tiligugu marinu	Sea lizard
—— thymallus	Tarantula	Grayling salmon
—— trutta	Trota	Salmon trout
Sciena cirrosa		Hairy sea-hog
—— umbra	Ombrina	Sea crow
Scomber aculeatis	Serviola	Cross spine
—— alalunga	Alalongu	Alalonga
—— colias	Puntazzu	Bastard tunny
—— ductor	Capitanu	Pilot-fish
—— glaucus	Cavaglia	Sea-green mackarel
—— pelamis	Palamida	Bonito
—— scomber	Pisara	Mackarel
—— thynnus	Tonnu	Tunny
—— trachurus	Sureddu	Horse mackarel
Scorpæna porcus	Scorpina	Porcine scorpæna
—— pristis	Lumbrina	Sea scorpion
—— scropha	Scrofanu	Sow scorpion
—— scorpius	Scropula	Father lasher
Sepia loliga	Calamaru	Ink fish
—— octapus	Ottopedia	Eight-armed cuttle
—— officinalis	Siccia	Cuttle fish
Silurus glanis	Glannu	Great silurus
—— electricus	Babbaura	Electrical sheath fish
Sparus annularus	Sparedda	

Latin.	Sardinian.	English.
Sparus auratus	Canina	Lunated gilt-head
——— boöps	Boga	
——— cantharus	Zerra	Brown bull-fish
——— dentex	Dentixi	Sea rough
——— erythrinus	Fravolina	Rotchet
——— melanurus	Puntazzu	Black-tailed sparus
——— mœna	Ciuccara	Cockerel
——— mormyrus	Murmungiuni	
——— pagrus	Pagaru	Sea-bream, or red gilt-head
——— salpa	Sarpa	Stock fish
——— sargus	Murruda	Egyptian sparus
——— saxatilis	Orbada	Black rock-fish
——— smaris	Zarettu	
Squalus acanthias	Lamia	Picked dog-fish
——— canicular	Pisci cani	Cott fish, or spotted dog-fish
——— carcharias	Canuzzu	White shark
——— catullus	Gattu di mari	Hound, or lesser spotted dog-fish
——— centrina	Pisci-porcu	
——— galeus	Noccivolo	Tope
——— glaucus	Cagnolu	Blue shark
——— mustelus	Mussola	Smooth hound-fish
——— squatina	Squadru	Monk, or angel-fish
——— stellaris	Gattu di scoglio	Spotted shark
——— tiburio	Gattuzzu	Heart-headed shark
——— zygœna	Martellu	Hammer-headed shark
Syngnathus typhle	Pisci tialu	Shorter pipe-fish
——— hippocampus	Cuaddu de mari	Sea horse
Tetrodon hispidus	Luna di mari	Sea globe
——— mola	Pisci Mola	Sun fish
Trachinus draco	Aragna	Sea dragon
Trigla cataphracta	Pisci corrudu	Sea rocket, or red gurnard
——— cuculus	Fasanu	Red cuckow gurnard
——— gurnardus	Gurnu	Grey gurnard
——— lyra	Organu	Piper
——— milvus	Rondina	Kite gurnard
——— volitans	Pisci boladori	Flying gurnard
Uranoscopus scaber	Papa cucculo	Bearded star-gazer
Xiphias gladius	Pisci spada	Sword fish
Zeus faber	Pisci di S. Pedru	John-dory.

No. III.

MARKET PRICES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES IN CAGLIARI,

ACCORDING TO AN AVERAGE DEDUCED FROM CORRECT LISTS OF THE TEN YEARS ENDING IN 1824.

The Weights, Measures, and Coin are Sardinian.

MEAT.

	Li.	Sol.	Den.
Beef .....per lb.	0	2	0
Veal.....	0	2	0
Mutton	0	1	10
Pork	0	2	6
Mufflon, scarce	0	2	0
Venison	0	2	0
Ham	0	10	0
Suppressadă	0	9	0
Bacon	0	3	6
Lard	0	4	6

POULTRY.

Fowls .....per dozen	5	5	0
Eggs	0	5	0
Pigeons .....per pair	0	10	0
Turkeys, very scarce .....each	4	0	0
Geese, ditto.....each	2	0	0
Ducks, tame, ditto.....each	0	15	0

GAME.

Ducks, wild .....per pair	0	15	0
Quails.....4 in a bunch	0	12	6
Partridges .....per pair	0	12	6
Woodcocks .....each	0	10	6
Small birds.....4 in a bunch	0	2	6

FISH.

Tunny, fresh .....per lb.	0	4	0
Ditto, salted	0	4	0
Different sorts	0	3	0
Crawfish and Lobster	0	3	0

WHEAT.

	Li.	Sol.	Den.
Wheat, per starello of Cagliari	17	0	0
Bread.....per 10 ozs.	0	1	0
Biscuit, best.....per Cantar	8	5	0
Ditto, common	7	0	0
Maccaroni .....per lb.	0	2	6

FRUIT.

Water-melon .....per lb.	0	1	0
Musk-melon	0	1	6
Grapes.....	0	0	3
Apples and Pears	0	1	6
Oranges .....per dozen	0	5	0
Lemons	0	4	0
Peaches	0	3	6
Apricots	0	1	6
Cherries .....per lb.	0	1	0
Prickly Pears, from 12 to 72	0	1	0
Walnuts, per imbuto about 14lb.	0	4	0
Chestnuts ,, 6lb.	0	4	0
Almonds ,, 5lb.	0	5	6
Hazel-nuts ,, 5lb.	0	6	6
Olives ,, 6lb.	0	4	0

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes .....per lb.	0	1	0
Pease, per starello, about 90lb.	5	10	0
Lentils ,, 86lb.	5	10	0
Dry beans ,, 85lb.	2	10	0
Calavanses, per starello, 95lbs.	5	10	0
French beans, per 16lbs.	0	1	0

	Li.	Sol.	Den.
Onions, green, per bundle of 5 lbs.	0	1	0
Ditto, dry, per 100 onions	0	15	0
Garlic, green, per 9 heads	0	1	0
Ditto, dry, in strings of 24 heads	0	2	6
Cardoons, per bundle of 5 lbs.	0	1	6
Asparagus, wild, 8 to 12 bundles of 1 doz. each	0	1	0
Artichokes, 1 to 12	0	1	0
Cabbages, per head, 3 to 6 lbs.	0	1	6
Brocoli per bundle 3 or 4	0	1	0
Cauliflowers, per head, 4 to 6 lbs.	0	1	6
Cucuzzi, according to size	0	1	6
Turnip cabbage, per bundle, 3 to 6 lbs.	0	1	0
Carrots, ditto, 5 or 6	0	1	0
Tomatuses, from 4 to 72	0	1	0
Spinach, per bundle, 2 or 3 lbs.	0	1	0
Celery, 3 to 6	0	1	0

WINES.

Common, per quartana	0	10	0
Muscato, ditto	3	5	0
Malvasia, Cannonau, &c.	2	10	0
Vinegar, per quartana	0	5	0
Oil, per quartana, about 10lbs.	2	10	0
Milk, per quart	0	2	0
Butter, per lb.	0	10	6
Cheese, do.	0	3	6

SPICES.

Pepper, in grain, per lb.	0	8	0
Ditto, ground	0	11	0
Cinnamon	5	10	0
Cloves	3	10	0
Nutmegs	5	15	0
Allspice	2	15	0
Ginger	0	15	0
Mustard seed	0	6	0

GROCERIES.

Sugar per lb.	0	6	0
Coffee	0	14	0
Tea, green	3	15	0
Ditto, black	2	15	0
Salt, per salm, free on board	2	10	0

No. IV.

THE

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES OF SARDINIA.

WEIGHTS.

Farm Produce and the coarser Metals are weighed by the "Pesi di Ferro," as follow:—

			Avoirdupois. cwt.	lbs.	oz.	dr.
16 Sediceni, Decimisesti, or Argenti, or 8 Ottave, or 4 Quarti,	1 Ounce.	12 Ounces are 1 lb. equal to...	0	0	14	5
		26 lbs..... 1 Rubbo.....	0	23	4	2
		4 Rubbi..... 1 Cantar.....	0	93	0	8
		10 Cantars ... 1 Colpo	8	34	5	0

In Sassari, 4 Rubbi make the small Cantar, and 6 the large one.

The Cantar, without tare, is 100 lbs. The Cantar of Cheese is 116, on which the duty and fees of the Scrivano and Royal weigher, amount to 12½.

100 lbs. Avoirdupois used to be reckoned equal to Sard ..... lbs. 114·29
but according to the later comparison adopted above ..... 111·79

MONEY.

			Sterling Currency. £	s.	d.	Weight. Denari.	Grani.	Granotti.
2 Denari are ... 1 Cagliarese	Copper.							
6 Cagliaresi..... 1 Soldo.....								
5 Soldi..... 1 Reale.....	Silver and base metal.	.....	0	0	4½			
20 Soldi..... 1 Lira (old)		.....	0	1	6			
10 Reali..... 1 Scudo		.....	0	3	9	... 8	10	0
5 Lire 5 soldi .. 1 Doppietta	Gold.	.....	0	8	0	... 2	12	4
26 Lire 5 soldi ... 1 Carlino ...		.....	2	0	0	... 12	12	20
13 Lire 15 soldi.. 1 English guinea		.....				6	12	0

There is also a new livre of 10 soldi 5 denari. The old livre is a nominal coin. The paper money consists of notes for 5, 10, and 20 scudi.

LINEAR MEASURE.

The Palm, equal to English In. 10½, is divided into 2, 4, 8, 16, and 21 parts.

8 Palmi are	1 Village Canna, or English In.	82⅔
10 ditto	1 Sassari ditto	103½
12 ditto	1 Trabucco, or ditto	124

WINE MEASURE.

The Cagliarese is a small retail measure, varying inversely with the price. The Pinta, equal to 2⅛ Pints Eng. Wine Measure, is divided into 2 Mezzette.

			Gals.	Qts.	Pts.
5 Pinte are	1 Quartiere	equal to	1	1	0⅛
2 Quartieri	1 Brocca		2	2	1¼
100 ditto	1 Botte.....		132	3	0½

OIL MEASURE.

There are 2 small retail measures, of 1 Cagliarese, and of 3, varying inversely with the price.

			Gals.	Qts.	Pts.
2 Misure are.....	1 Quartuccio,	equal to	0	0	0·7
12 Quartucci	1 Quartana		1	0	0·8
4 Quartane	1 Giarra		4	1	1·5
2 Giarri	1 Barrel.....	.....	8	3	1
3½ Alghero measures	1 ditto				

SALT MEASURE AND WEIGHT.

1 Salm, or 1400 lbs. Sard, are equal to 32 Bushels. 2 Salms are 1 Ton.

CORN MEASURE.

The measures of Cagliari are synonymous with those of Sassari, but contain double the quantity.

CAGLIARI.		SASSARI.	Solid inches.		Bush.	P.	G.	Pts.
2 Imbuti are	1 Quarto =	4 Imbuti, or 1 Corbula	= 750	=	0	0	1	6
2 Quarti.....	1 Quarta =	2 Corbule, or 1 Starello	= 1500	=	0	2	1	4
2 Quarte, 1 Moggio, or Starello.....			= 3001	=	1	1	1	1
3½ Starelli	=	7 Starelli, or 1 Rasiere	= 10505	=	4	3	0	3

LAND MEASURE.

Proportion of moderately good Land requisite for the following quantities of Seed, and number of Vines and Olive-trees.

			Acres.	R.	P.	Yds.
Rasiere	Palms 450	=	3	1	31	21½
Starello, or Moggio of Cagliari.....	240	=	0	3	27	19
Starello of Sassari	170	=	0	1	38	24½
Corbula of ditto.....	120	=	0	0	39	5½
Imbuto	60	=	0	0	9	25½
1000 Vines, 5 palms apart.....	158	=	0	1	28	5½
1000 Olive-trees, 40 palms apart	1266	=	27	1	11	14¼

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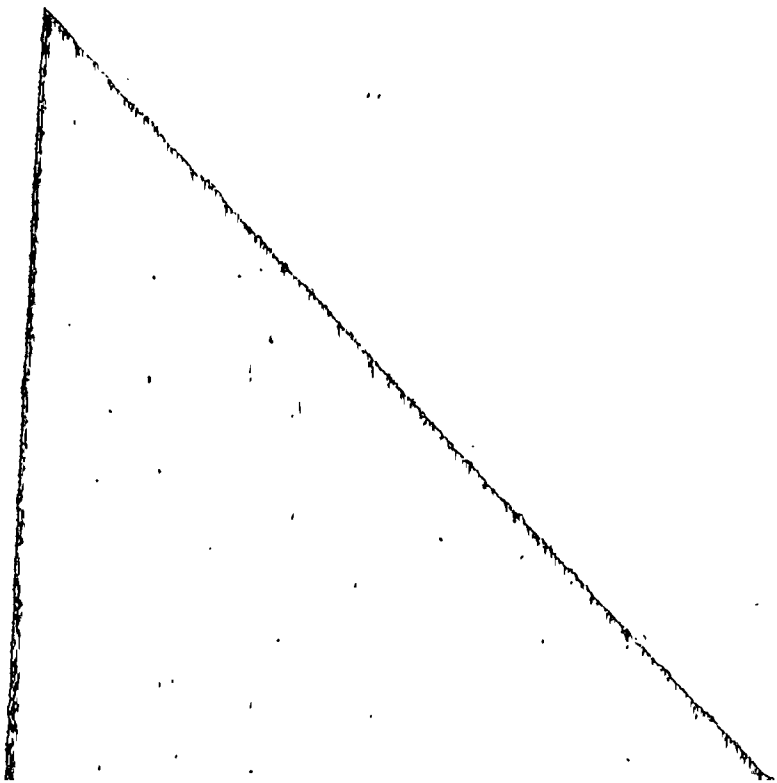
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